The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7261.—VOL. XLIV. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, Mount Lachlan, the wife of J. F. Charet, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th September, at her residence, No. 26, Union-street, Mrs. H. F. Camroux, of a daughter.

On the 16th August, at Bellevue, Point Henry, Mrs. H. S. Wills, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th instant, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Scots' Church, Church-hill, James Wilson, carpenter, native of Sydney, to Ann Bowden, daughter of the late William John Bowden, painter, Kent-street, Sydney.

On the 14th September, by special license, at the Rev. Dr. Fullerton's house, Llewellyn Richards, eldest son of Jabez and Sarah Richards, to Phebe Cox, youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth Cox, of Furneux, Pelham, Hertfordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of his father, Alexander, youngest son of Mr. John M'Donald, Brisbane-street, aged 15 years.

On Saturday, 14th September, at her residence, Willow Tree Hotel, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Marianne, the beloved wife of Mr. William Clark, aged 28 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's splendid steamship PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons, J. BOWDEN, commander, will be despatched on the 16th September, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
The Company's Interprovincial steamer AIREDALE, will meet the Prince Alfred at NELSON, taking on Passengers and Cargo for TARANAKI and MANUKAU.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.
Notice.—Shippers will please observe that no freight of any kind will be received after 11 a.m. This Day.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
Grafton Wharf.

STEAM TO THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The I. R. M. Company's steamship PRINCE ALFRED will be despatched on MONDAY, 16th September. This steamer, from her superior accommodations, offers a very favourable opportunity to passengers.
For freight and passage apply at the company's office.
Passengers will please pay balance of passage money before 4 p.m. THIS DAY.
Notice to Passengers.—Balance of passage-money must be paid by 11 a.m. This Day. Steamer will leave the wharf at 5 p.m. should the English mail not be telegraphed before that hour.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
Grafton Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER DAILY.—Fares, 1s. The PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10·15 and 2·15.	10·30 and 2·30.	11·30 and 4·45.

Note.—On and after the 15th instant the Phantom will commence to run the early morning trip from Manly at 8·15, and evening trip from Circular Quay at 5·45.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage ...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MERIMBULA—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
ULLADULLA—THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER—THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA—THIS DAY, at noon.
WOLLONGONG—THIS DAY, at noon, and 11 p.m.
KIAMA—THIS NIGHT and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock.
SHOALHAVEN—TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The VICTORIA, THIS DAY, at noon, delivering cargo at the various parts of the river free of extra charge.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Office, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
MELBOURNE.—CITY OF SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Saturday next.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamer, TUESDAY, 24th September, 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7, and ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN direct.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
BRISBANE direct.—YARRA YARRA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, TUESDAY, 24th September, 6 p.m.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, MONDAY, 23rd September, 6 p.m.
PORT DENISON, via BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, early in October, if sufficient inducement offer.
FROM BRISBANE
To IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH and the BRISBANE, daily.
To MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 17th September, and 1st October.
JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to PORT DENISON via BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON.
The A. S. N. CO.'S steamship EAGLE will be despatched as above early in OCTOBER, should sufficient inducement offer. Parties desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, either as passengers or shippers, are requested to communicate immediately with the manager at Sydney, or the agent at Brisbane, in order that the necessary arrangements may be completed, of whom also information may be obtained as to tariff of charges, &c.
JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 7th September.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—The steamship URARA for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

STEAM TO OTAGO—the New Gold-fields.—The steamship RAINBOW, W. WARNER, commander, clears at the Customs on THURSDAY. This vessel from her light draught of water offers a most favourable opportunity to passengers.
For passage only, apply early to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, THIS EVENING.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The favourite regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight &c., apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fast sailing regular trader JENNY LIND, CURRAN, master, is now ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant.
For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, on TUESDAY, 17th September. Commercial Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The regular trader MARY AND ROSE, Captain WILLIAMS, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY.
Apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Caledonian Wharf, King-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The clipper-schooner DON JUAN has room for a few tons of light freight.
Apply on board to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, on the eve of despatch, has room for a few tons of cargo, if sent down immediately.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK; or ESSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

BREADALBANE FOR AUCKLAND.—Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature, as she will clear at the Customs THIS DAY, and sail tomorrow morning. Passengers are requested to pay their balances and be on board this evening. For passage only, apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The new clipper schooner ELIZABETH SHELDON will sail on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; or to BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—Shippers of horses and drays are informed that the brig FORTUNE will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or cabin passage only apply to E. M. SAYERS, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The clipper schooner ERILLIANT, Pacific Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The clipper schooner IONA, R. SMITH, master, will sail on THURSDAY next. Has room for a few tons of light freight, and one passenger.
Apply on board, at Bethel Wharf.

FOR THE NEW GOLD-FIELDS—OTAGO.—The first-class clipper built ship LADY YOUNG, 800 tons burthen, W. MORRISON (late of the Monarch), commander, will be quickly despatched. Intending passengers are respectfully invited to inspect this vessel at Cuthbert's Wharf. She has most spacious 'tween decks, and thoroughly ventilated, with every accommodation, and offers a most favourable opportunity, both for shippers and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to G. R. DIBBS and CO., Newcastle; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
*** One of the owners of this vessel will proceed by her, and will be happy to take charge of any goods consigned to his care.

NEW GOLD FIELDS, OTAGO.—The smart clipper schooner HIRONDELLE, is now fast loading, and will be quickly despatched. This vessel, from her light draught of water, offers a most favourable opportunity to shippers.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
*** One of the owners of this vessel will proceed by her, and will be happy to take charge of goods consigned to his care.

MONTEZUMA for NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY.—Will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Walker's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The fine A1 clipper ship, NEVILLE, P. R. KERR, commander, will be despatched about the middle of September. Has superior accommodations for passengers.
For light freight or passage apply to CAPTAIN KERR, on board at Campbell's Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and Co., agents.

FOR HONGKONG.—Shippers by the REVENUE are requested to forward to my office immediately, BILLS of LADING, and passengers will please pay balance of passage money, on or before TUESDAY, 17th instant. Two state rooms still disengaged.
ROBERT D. MERRILL, agent, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship WAVE OF LIFE, 887 tons register, CHARLES STUART, commander, will sail for the above port on the 1st of November. Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.
Apply to Captain STUART, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite and regular trader A1 13 years' ship CANAAN, 840 tons register, W. WILSON, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be quickly despatched. This vessel is well known for her superior qualities, and offers a most desirable opportunity either for passengers or shippers. A few intermediate passengers will be taken, if arranged for at once.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WILSON, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine new Aberdeen clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 515 tons register, JAMES MONRO, Commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain MONRO, on board, Messrs. MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or to the agents, BUYERS and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship LOCHIEL, 674 tons, ROBERT HADDON, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain HADDON, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, Hunter-street.

LOCHIEL, FROM LONDON.—Consignees of goods by the above-named vessel are requested to PASS their ENTRIES at once for Smith's Wharf; any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. Bills of lading must be presented at the counting-house of the undersigned, where orders for the delivery of goods will be given on payment of freight. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per barque MANDARIN are requested to pass their ENTRIES, and all Bills of Lading to be sighted on board before delivery will be given of their goods. GEORGE SINCLAIR, master.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper brig GAZELLE, 400 tons burthen. Apply ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.; or the Master, on board, Caledonian Wharf, King-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to CHARTER a VESSEL of light draught of water for the Clarence River. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to CHARTER a VESSEL, of about 150 tons, to proceed to Port Curtis. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, One or Two large VESSELS for the Conveyance of Passengers from Melbourne to Otago. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to charter small VESSELS, light draught of water, for Otago. Apply to DRANSFIELD and CO., general commission merchants, 61, George-street North.

FOR SALE, the ketch MAGNET, 17 tons register. Apply to Mr. BOOTH, Balmain.

SCHOONER PORPOISE, carries 50 tons, very strongly built, and quite tight, for SALE. Apply to W. G. MATHEWS, office of A. Berry, Esq., Lyons-buildings; or to Captain JAMES MALCOLM, marine surveyor, Lyons'-buildings, George-street. Terms liberal.

WANTED, SHIP'S LONG BOAT, 17 feet. Apply, before noon to-day, to CAPTAIN SCOTT, Grafton Wharf.

FOR SALE, Waterman's SKIFF, in good working order—mast, sails, sculls, &c., complete. Apply Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WRECK of Ship SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.—Separate TENDERS are invited, until TUESDAY, 17th instant, at noon, for performance of the following services:—
First, to discharge and land upon Campbell's Wharf all the Cargo now in the wreck of the ship.
Second, to raise the Hull, pump out the water, and land upon Campbell's Wharf all stores and appurtenances belonging to the ship.
The discharge of cargo to be performed with all possible despatch, not exceeding four weeks.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
All particulars may be ascertained on reference to the undersigned.
Tenders to be addressed to Captain JAMES F. CRUIKSHANK.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.
13th September.

TATTERSALL'S.—The rooms will be OPEN THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock, for the settlement of all racing matters, and paying over the various sweeps. The race prizes will be paid in public by the treasurer of the Jockey Club, at eight o'clock, in the long room, when sporting men, who are not members of Tattersall's, are invited to attend. They will be admitted on the introduction of any member of the club.
C. J. HENFREY, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES BIBLE SOCIETY.—Notice of Removal.—The Committee of the above Society beg to intimate to the friends and subscribers, that the depot is now removed to the Bible Hall, Pitt-street North, near the HERALD Office, and will open for the sale of the Society's publications, on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant.
E. ROGERS, A. M'ARTHUR, } Joint Secretaries.

NEW SOUTH WALES RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—Notice of Removal.—The Committee of the above Society beg to intimate to the subscribers and friends, that they have removed their Depot from 264, Pitt-street, to the Bible Hall, which will open for the sale of the Society's publications, on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant.
A. FOSS, H. LANE, } Honorary Secretaries.

RATES OF COMMISSION paid by the Government to their Land Auctioneer.—Sales to the amount of £2000, five per cent.; over £2000 up to £10,000, two and a half per cent.; over £10,0000, one per cent.
N.B.—As the remuneration is low, no responsibility is required to be incurred by the auctioneer, the Government supplying clerical staff, &c.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IN CHANCERY.—Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause "Charles Bridger, plaintiff, and William Bridger and Thomas Acres Curtis, defendants," EDWARD BRIDGER, who went to Melbourne from London in the ship Mount Stuart Elphinstone in the month of April, 1852, and was last heard of in Melbourne in the month of August, 1855, and was then in delicate health, is required on or before the 1st day of February, 1862, to come in and prove his claim to part of the estate of ALFRED BRIDGER, the testator in the pleadings in this cause named, at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex; and if the said Edward Bridger be dead then his representative or representatives are required to come in and prove when and at what age he died; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of this decree.—May 10, 1861.
(Signed) ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
EDWARD BASIL JUPP, Carpenter's-hall, London-wall, London, plaintiff's solicitor.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF PROBATE.—If EDWARD BRIDGER, who went to Melbourne, in Australia, in the ship Mount Stuart Elphinstone, which sailed from London in or about the month of April, 1852, and from whom a letter was received dated at Melbourne, in August, 1855, but who has not since been heard of by his family, and who is supposed by them to be dead, is still living, he should apply forthwith to EDWARD BASIL JUPP, solicitor, Carpenters'-hall, London, otherwise application will be made on or after 1st February, 1862, to her Majesty's Court of Probate to grant letters of administration of the effects of the said Edward Bridger, as having died a bachelor and intestate on or after the 29th August, 1855, to WILLIAM BRIDGER, as the natural and lawful brother and next of kin of the said Edward Bridger.
Whoever will first give information leading to the proof of the death of the said Edward Bridger, if dead, or if living, information leading to his discovery, to the above-mentioned EDWARD BASIL JUPP, will receive a reward of £100.
Dated this 24th day of May, 1861.
CHAS. J. MIDDLETON, Registrar.

JOHN STEWART, native of Belfast, Ireland, write to your Sister. Address Putta Bucca, Mudgee.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. RAYNER and DIND.
THIS EVENING will be presented (first time in Sydney) Dion Bourcicault's beautiful five-act Play, the
OCTOROON,
in which that highly talented artiste, MARIE DURET, will appear as Zoe the Octoroon Girl.
First appearance of Mr. J. LE ROY, as Uncle Pete.
Reappearance of Joseph Rayner, in conjunction with Messrs. Burford, Howson, Hall, Newton, Harker, and J. Chambers; Mesdames Crosby, Griffiths, Miss Hart, and a host of talent.
In consequence of the length of the play, it will constitute the evening's performance.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The only complete Dramatic Company in the colony. Immense attraction. First night of the great moral drama of Jack Sheppard, as revised by J. Greenwood, Esq., and sanctioned by the Lord Chamberlain of London.—On MONDAY, September 16th, the performances will commence with the great moral drama entitled JACK SHEPPARD. To conclude with the laughable farce of TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

GRAND Ball, Prospect.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Ball, at Mr. Bates', Prospect, Wednesday next, the 18th instant.

DANCING.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, this evening, Monday. Polytechnic, Pitt-street.

REDFERN Mutual Improvement Association.—The Singing Class will meet This Evening. C. CHIZLETT.

DANCING.—Mrs. C. READ'S Evening CLASS will be held on WEDNESDAYS, 75, William-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, Hunter-street.—Pursuant to a written requisition addressed to me, in terms of the 35th by-law, I hereby call a SPECIAL MEETING of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, to be held in the Society's Office, on FRIDAY, the twenty-seventh day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, "For the purpose of effecting such alterations in by-law No. 15, as will cause the retirement of an auditor annually, and such further alterations in said by-law as may seem expedient to said meeting."
ROBERT THOMSON, secretary.
Sydney, August 28th.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual MEETING of the Liverpool Branch of the above society will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, in the Liverpool Reading-room, at 7 p.m.
The Rev. J. K. Tucker will attend as a deputation from the Parent Society in England, and it is expected that the meeting will be addressed by clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of other denominations, and other friends of the society.
A collection will be made at the close of the meeting.

BIBLE HALL, New Pitt-street.—The OPENING of this Hall will take place, D.V., on THURSDAY next, the 19th, on which occasion there will be a Public BREAKFAST in the large upper room, at 9 o'clock.
His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young have kindly consented to honour the committee with their company.
Tickets, five shillings each, may be obtained, up to Tuesday evening, of Mr. Morrison, Bible Hall; Mr. Addison, 411, George-street; or of the Secretaries, and Messrs. Cameron, Mansfield, and Caldwell, members of the committee.
As only a limited number of tickets can be issued, early application is necessary.
His Excellency Sir John Young will preside.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—An adjourned Special General MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. precisely, to receive the report of the select committee on the "Insolvent Laws."
HENRY CHERRY, Secretary.
September 13th.

NO. 1 COMPANY, SYDNEY BATTALION VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members of the above Company are informed that the Shooting off is deferred until TUESDAY, the 17th instant, and the Meeting called for this (Monday) evening is put off till TO-MORROW at 7.30 p.m. R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

NO. 3 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—The Company will assemble for DRILL at the Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, THIS EVENING and WEDNESDAY next, at 7.30.
JAMES R. FAIRFAX, captain.

ST. LEONARD'S VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—I hereby call a Special General MEETING of the Company for the transaction of most important business. School-room, next sergeant Guise's, THIS DAY, 16th instant, 7 p.m. H. A. SEVERN, captain.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—There will be no Parades or Drills during the remainder of the present week. On and after THIS DAY, the 16th instant, the Volunteer Artillery will parade for Garrison Gun Drill in Fort Macquarie.
C. N. LOVELL, Captain R.A., Commandant Volunteer Artillery.
10th September.

CRICKET.—ALBERT CLUB.—General MEETING THIS EVENING, at Club Rooms, King-street, at half-past 7. Committee are requested to attend at 7 o'clock sharp. PETER C. CURTIS, Honorary Secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A Special General MEETING of the Members of this institution will be held THIS EVENING, 16th instant, at 8 p.m., to take into consideration the subject mentioned in a memorial addressed to the General Committee, viz., "the propriety of allowing the public (as heretofore) to attend the Discussion Class."
Members will be admitted on production of their cards of membership.
JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A special General MEETING of the members will be held on TUESDAY, 24th instant, at 8 p.m., "To consider the subject of an expenditure not exceeding £2000 in altering the Hall, drainage, &c., such sum to be raised by mortgage or otherwise."
JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

TRAMWAY to BOTANY.—A MEETING of proprietors and others interested in property at Botany will be held at Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's Rooms, Pitt-street, TUESDAY, 17th September, at 2 o'clock, to take into consideration the advisability of forming a Company to construct a horse tram or railway from Sydney to Botany Bay.

REGATTA COMMITTEE, 1861.—A MEETING of the above will be held at Mrs. Brown's, Paragon Hotel, THIS EVENING, 16th instant, at 8 o'clock, to close the accounts and other business.
GEORGE THORNTON, chairman.

ST. JOHN'S, BISHOPTHORPE.—A MEETING of the Bazaar Committee will take place THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 p.m.
CHARLES STOREY, N. TOOTH, { Joint Hon. Secretaries.

FREEMASONRY.—The Regular Monthly MEETING of the SYDNEY SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 843, will be held, at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.—By order of the W.M.

TWEED SUITS, to measure, £3; trousers, 20s., well shrunk. NICOLL, 104, King-street.

EXCHANGE HALL.—GRAND CONCERT by LYSTER'S ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
On MONDAY EVENING, September 16.
Conductor .... A. REIFF, Junior.
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, five shillings.
Tickets may be obtained at J. R. Clarke's, Anderson's, Johnson's, and Moss' Music Stores.
PROGRAMME.
PART 1.
1. Song—"Day and Night I Thought of Thee," Shrivall—Mr. FRANK TREVOR.
2. Descriptive Scena—"The Life Boat," Russell—Mr. FARQUHARSON.
3. Ballad—"Auld Robin Gray," Scotch—Miss GEORGIA HODGSON.
4. Ballad—"Come into the Garden, Maud," Balfe—Mr. HENRY SQUIRES.
5. Scena—"Oh, Mio Fernanda" (from Favorita), Donizetti—Madame LUCY ESCOTT.
6. Buffo Scena—"Largo al Factotum," Rossini—Mr. FREDERICK LYSTER.
7. Duett—"Ye Banks and Braes," Scotch—Miss HODSON and Mr. SQUIRES.
PART 2.
1. Humorous Song—"Hob the Miller," Hatton—Mr. FARQUHARSON.
2. Ballad—"My pretty Jane," Old English—Mr. FRANK TREVOR.
3. Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen," Crouch—Miss GEORGIA HODSON.
4. Comic Song—"Fine Ould Irish Gintleman," Brougham—Mr. FREDERICK LYSTER.
5. Ballad—"Castles in the Air," Ballantyne—Madame LUCY ESCOTT.
6. Romanza—"Spirito Gentil" (from Favorita), Donizetti Mr. HENRY SQUIRES.
7. Buffo Scena—"Fayre Rosamond" a Legend of English Hysterie, Parry—Mr. FARQUHARSON.
8. Laughing Trio—"Vada si va di qua" Madame ESCOTT, Miss HODSON, Mr. SQUIRES, Mr FARQUHARSON, Mr. LYSTER, and Mr. TREVOR.

On TUESDAY EVENING, September 17, a Grand Concert of Sacred Music. The Director is enabled to give this second concert by the departure of the Melbourne steamer being delayed until Wednesday, the 18th instant.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Patron—His Excellency the Governor-General.
Patroness—Lady Young.
The First CONCERT of the season will take place at the Freemasons' Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th September.
PART I.
1. Overture—Guillaume Tell—Rossini.
2. Song—Mr. Waller.
3. Song—Cavatina—Ah! quel giorno—Semiramide—Rossini—Madame Sara Fower.
4. Cavatina—"Ah, fors e lui"—La Traviata—Verdi—Miss Julia Simmons.
5. Symphony—(G minor, allegro)—Mozart.
PART II.
1. Symphony—(G minor, andante, minuet and trio, finale—Mozart.
2. Ballad—The Bellringer—Wallace—Madame Sara Flower.
3. Concerto—Piano, with orchestral accompaniment—Weber.
4. Song—Mr. Waller.
5. Grand duet—"Trema o vil"—Arditi—Miss Julia Simmons and Madame Sara Flower.
6. Overture—Men of Prometheus—Beethoven.
The doors will be open at half-past seven; to commence at eight o'clock precisely.
The entrance to the Hall is in Clarence-street, where carriages will set down; a cloak-room and attendance is there provided for the ladies.
Parties are respectfully requested not to leave the Concert Room during the performance of a piece.
To prevent the inconvenient prolongation of the concert, it is respectfully requested that there be no encores.
Conductor—D. CALLEN.
W. M'DONELL, hon. sec.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Members of the ORCHESTRA will oblige by MEETING the Conductor at half-past 8 o'clock, THIS EVENING, Monday, at the practice room, Freemasons' Hall, for the last rehearsal. W. M'DONELL, honorary secretary.

BALMAIN.—A LECTURE will be delivered by Rev. W. STACK, B.A., at the Church School-house, Adolphus-street, on MONDAY evening, 16th instant, at half-past 7. Subject,—"A Synod without a Synod Bill."

DARLING POINT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, September 16th, at 8 o'clock, by ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq. Subject:—"How our forefathers travelled." Admission, members free; non-members 1s. DAVID CRICHTON, secretary.

LECTURE on HAVELOCK will commence at half-past 7 instead of 8, as previously advertised.

LECTURE on HAVELOCK by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH.—The Committee of St. Barnabas' Church, Parramatta-street, have much pleasure in announcing that, in reply to a requisition signed by 200 persons, the Rev. Thomas Smith has consented to repeat his LECTURE on HAVELOCK on MONDAY EVENING, September 16, at the Masonic Hall, York and Clarence streets, which has been kindly granted by the Directors. Lecture will commence at half-past 7 o'clock. The proceeds will go towards the erection of a schoolhouse in connection with St. Barnabas' Church.
Tickets—one shilling each—to be obtained of Mr. G. R. Addison, 411, George-street; Mrs. Barnett, Parramatta-street; or of any of the committee.

ST. LEONARD'S SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A LECTURE will be delivered THIS EVENING, in this institution, by ARTHUR HODGSON, Esq. Subject: "Self-made men." To commence at 7 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH (ST. LAWRENCE) PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly LECTURE will be delivered at the Schoolhouse, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 18th instant, at half-past seven, by James Freeman, Esq. Subject: "Ships and Sailors" (with diagrams).

DARLING POINT JUVENILE CORPS.—Lads wishing to become members of the above are requested to attend a MEETING at St. Mark's Schools, THIS EVENING, at half-past six punctually, to arrange the hours for drill, and decide upon a uniform, &c.
Persons interested in the movement are invited to be present.
FREDERICK HALES.

ST. CATHERINE'S, WAVERLEY.—A SALE of Fancy WORK with a Christmas Tree, will (D.V.) be held in St. James' Schoolroom, the week immediately preceding Christmas, in order to liquidate the debt upon the new building for the Clergy Daughters' School, at St. Catherine's, Waverley.
The following ladies have consented to receive contributions in work or money for the above object, viz.:—

Mrs. Allwood	Lady Manning
Mrs. Bull	Mrs. Mitchell
Mrs. Cowper	Mrs. Moreton
Mrs. Alex. Gordon	Mrs. Robertson
Mrs. Hay	Mrs. Rogers
Mrs. C. Kemp	Mrs. Edward Wise.

Mrs. BARKER, Bishopscourt.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A Sale of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place on THURSDAY, the 3rd October next, at half-past three p.m., at the Society's Office, 309, George-street.
By order of the board of directors,
J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

THIRD AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Rule VI., section 10, a distribution by ballot of unpurchased shares will take place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd October next, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the board of directors,
J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

AT THE REQUEST of many of our gentlemen visitors, we have resolved to give a Grand SUPPER on FRIDAY, 20th instant, at eight o'clock. Tickets, 10s. each, including wines—sherry, claret, and colonial hock. A quartette will be in attendance during the supper. We guarantee the above to be the best ever seen in Sydney. Tickets to be had at our establishment. DETTMAN and KAYSER, Lower George-street.

SINGLETON.—The SINGLETON TIMES AND PATRICK'S PLAINS ADVERTISER.—The first number of a new Paper, under the above designation, will be issued at Singleton, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October next, to be continued weekly.
Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at the Caledonian Hotel, Singleton, until the 1st October, when the new office will be opened and duly advertised.
H. SEEKAMP.
Singleton, 12th September, 1861.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—5th Match, open to all comers.—Intending competitors are requested to send in their names to the undersigned, together with £1 1s. entrance, on or before the 19th instant, after which date no further entrances can be made.
WALTER LAMB, hon. secretary.

A CARD.—Mr. ESKELL, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, 25, Hunter-street.

AGISTMENT.—Large Paddocks, Rooty Hill, near Blacktown Station, Horses, 1s.; cattle, 6d. per week; care taken, but no responsibility. J. ALAND, Rooty Hill; or S. HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt-street.

A CARD.—J. B. VERDAU, jun., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he has succeeded Mr. W. SHAUGHNESSY in the management of the College Hotel, Francis-street, Hyde Park, and hopes to enjoy, and will endeavour to deserve, the same patronage and support.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist, at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

DR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), George-street. Private entrance of Caxton Printing Office.

EADY'S Wollongong Leather Grindery Store, removed to 54, York-st., opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

HUGH DIXON, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 312, George-street, Sydney.

JAMES CHAMBERS, Plasterer, Redfern-street, Redfern.—Contracts taken; orders punctually attended to.

JOHN CALDWELL, Wholesale Grocer and Provision Merchant, 276½ and 278, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts, Sydney.

LESSONS in WRITING given at 42, Hunter-street.

LIVERPOOL UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—The signature of the undersigned will materially facilitate the adjustment of claims on the above Association.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., agents, 14, Macquarie-place.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 11, Hunter-street (late pupil of Felix Weiss, Esq., M.C.D.E., Bloomsbury, London).

NIGHT SCHOOL—four nights in the week—from 7 till 10 o'clock. 289, Elizabeth-street.

PARAGON HOTEL Dining Rooms.—Bill of Fare THIS DAY—Soups, sucking pig, goose, veal and ham, pickled pork, roast sirloin beef, boiled leg mutton, roast mutton, giblet pie, made dishes, &c.

R. MOONEY, successor to V. Zahel, tailor, 4, Barrack-street.

W. WILLINGTON continues to forward PARCELS to Pickford and Co., to all parts of the United Kingdom, New York, and the continent of Europe, per clipper ships. Small parcels 1s. 148, Prince-st., Sydney.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY may be had to any amount from 1s. to £1000, at JOSEPH'S Central Loan Office, King-street, three doors west of George-street, next to the gunmaker's. Cash advanced on deeds, plate, furniture, wearing apparel, and property of every description. N.B.—Trunks, &c., stored.

£100 TO £10,000 TO LEND on freehold property. C. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

£25 TO £100 TO LEND, on equitable mortage. C. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

£1200 TO LEND on approved freehold security in the city of Sydney. Apply to Mr. HENRY MILFORD, solicitor, 128, Pitt-street.

MONEY TO LEND.—£20,000.—The Liverpool and London Insurance Company are prepared to LEND MONEY (in sums of not less than £500) upon approved freehold security. City property preferred. A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary, Wynyard-square. June 14.

MONEY.—TO LEND ON MORTGAGE of City and Suburban Freehold Property. For terms apply to ROBERT THOMSON, secretary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, Hunter-street, Sydney August 9.

MONEY.—Mr. LEVEY, Bank-buildings, George and Jamison streets, Sydney, has various sums of MONEY, from £10 to £200, to advance upon the personal security of Government employees, military and naval officers, or others whose position and means can be guaranteed. The object is to negociate loans for gentlemen requiring temporary monetary aid, for periods not exceeding 3 to 6 months, and to carry out such transactions in the strictest confidence, little delay, and at moderate rates, commensurate with the requirements. Apply, by letter in the first instance, to the above address only.

MR. SMART, Conveyancer of the Supreme Court, is instructed to lend MONEY, £50 to £2000, on deeds or mortgage, at 8 per cent.; small sums 10 per cent.
Conveyances prepared from £3 3s.; mortgages from £4 4s., and upwards, according to trouble.
All business completed within a few hours after approval.
Commercial Chambers, New Pitt-street, opposite the Exchange, Sydney.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution intending purchasers of the KIANDRA HOTEL, Lambing Flat, that certain buildings connected therewith stand on ground possessed by me, and that I hold Mr. B. Benjamin's agreement to remove the same when requested by me to do so. ROBERT FRASER.

FOUND, a PARROT. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Derwent-street, Glebe.

LOST, STOLEN, or Strayed, a Chesnut HORSE, branded M on off side, cropped mane and short tail. £1 will be given for his delivery. Any person detaining him will be prosecuted. E. G. FAIRMAN, watchmaker, Liverpool.

LOST, between George and Macquarie streets, a CUSHION belonging to a dogcart. Any person finding the same will be rewarded by leaving it at CLARK'S Hotel, Circular Quay.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution the public generally not to give my WIFE, CATHERINE GROUNDS, now in Sydney, any CREDIT on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
ISAAC GROUNDS.
Queanbeyan, 10th September.

THE TREASURER of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children thankfully acknowledges the receipt of Ten Guineas donation from the Rev. Father Young, Roman Catholic Minister, Liverpool.
September 11th, 1861.

ANTI-CHINESE Petitions for Signature.—Notice.—The petitions will be called in to-day. Then sign, sign, sign the petition. Anti-Chinese Association holds a public meeting for the reception of the petitions, at the Golden Gate. S. GLEADALL, honorary secretary.

NEWLY INVENTED POCKET COMPASSES and SUN-DIALS.—G. C. COOKE begs to call the attention of parties from the interior, and more especially to those who intend going to the New Zealand diggings, to his late arrival of newly invented pocket compasses and sun-dials, which will tell the time accurately in any latitude. The simplicity and correctness of these new dials well warrant their immediate sale. To be had only at G. C. COOKE'S, jeweller, 231, Pitt-street, near King-street.

FOR SALE, an EATING and BOARDING HOUSE, complete. No. 169, Lower George-street.

A GROOM WANTED, that can ride, for the country. Apply at No. 3, Hoskin-place.

A FURNISHED ROOM.—Wanted, by a young Lady engaged during the day; terms must be moderate. G. E. M., HERALD Office.

A MARRIED COUPLE, several female General Servants of good character Wanted. GRAHAM'S King-street.

A YOUNG LADY wants a SITUATION as Daily GOVERNESS; is competent to instruct in English, French, and music; highest references can be given. Address E. N., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY desires a SITUATION as Resident Governess, in the country; course of instruction would include a sound English education, music and fancy work; highest references given. Address C. K., HERALD Office.

A LADY of domestic habits, who has been her own housekeeper for some years, wishes to meet with a family where her services would be required, to assist in the management of the house, and who would not object to educate the younger children, including music, &c. The highest references given. M., care of Mrs. Clay, Fancy Repository, William-street.

COOK and STEWARD Wanted, for H. I. M's. steamer COETLOGON. Apply on board at Farm Cove.

COFFEE! TEA! OR COTTON!—A PLANTER, of long experience, is open to an ENGAGEMENT in either of the above. Address COFFEE, care of Gordon and Gotch, Melbourne.

COMMISSIONER.—An experienced Salesman, about establishing himself in Queensland as Commission Agent, would be happy to treat with merchants. First-class references. Address D. N. O., HERALD Office.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancy for an apprentice. Apply to Mrs. EDWARDS, Rose-terrace, William-street.

ERRAND BOY WANTED. NICOLL, 104, King-street.

GOVERNESS.—A lady solicits a morning ENGAGEMENT; also, Music Pupils. S. K. F., HERALD Office.

SALESWOMAN Wanted for the country; a thorough Saleswoman in a drapery establishment. Apply to Messrs. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG.

INTELLIGENCE REGISTRY OFFICE, Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland, Messrs. PLANK and BAIRD, proprietors.—Wanted, 20 Carpenters and 10 Bricklayers, 10s. per day, 8 hours.

TO GROCERS.—A Junior HAND wants a SITUATION; good references; town or country. H. C., Post Office.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent ASSISTANT. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a first-class Milliner and Saleswoman. Apply F. SHERLOCK, 664 and 666, George-street.

TUITION.—A Gentleman, highly qualified, who has just concluded a successful engagement as Tutor, desires to meet with similar Employment in Sydney or its neighbourhood. Address TUTOR, care of Mr. J. R. CLARKE, publisher, George-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a SHOP-WALKER, for a country establishment; he must be of good address, understand window dressing, and a thorough pushing hand. Apply at Messrs. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG'S.

VACANCY for two PUPILS, at DETTMAN and KAYSER'S, professional cooks. N.B.—For ladies desiring to attend single lessons in modern cookery, the establishment will be opened from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Orders on the largest scale executed on the shortest notice at the most moderate prices.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a Carpenter and Joiner. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a NEEDLEWOMAN, who can cover furniture. Apply 98, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Female, as COOK, at J. GIBBINS', pork butcher, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, an old MAN, to mind sheep, at J. GIBBINS', pork butcher, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, by a first-hand Dressmaker, EMPLOYMENT by the day. Address S. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Errand BOY, at WARREN'S Bedding Warehouse, corner Castlereagh and Market sts.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 458, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, 161, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a horse and van for hire. W. DOOLAN, 153, William-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. No. 6, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15 years of age. Apply 112, Goulburn-street East.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as an APPRENTICE. J. WETHERELL, Lincolnshire House.

WANTED, a smart Youth, as Light PORTER. FAHEY, King-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to nurse and assist with housework. Mrs. SHELDON, 8, Jamison-st.

WOOLSORTER WANTED, to proceed to the country for the ensuing clip. B. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 1 Pair SAWYERS, for the bush. Apply COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

WANTED, a useful MAN, who understands gardening, at Mr. DUNN'S Office, 177, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED.—Families requiring good Servants will find them at Mrs. CAPPS' office, King-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply to No. 3, Abbott's Cottage, Botany Road, Chippendale.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, to assist in the shop. Apply to C. PRIDDY, 454, George-st.

WANTED, Two BUS CONDUCTORS. L. ALEXANDER, Commission Stables, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a sharp BOY, to make himself useful. London Coffee House, George-street North.

WANTED, the Public to have a thorough good One Shilling dinner, London Coffee House, George-st.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL, about 13 years old. Mrs COOKE, 32, Palmer-st., near the Domain.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 310, George-street.

WANTED, a good Female COOK. Apply BARKHAUSEN'S Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a young Man, as WAITER, at BARKHAUSEN'S Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Native Home, Brisbane-street, Sheriff's Gardens.

WANTED, Situations, for two first-rate General Servants, in one place. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS.

WANTED, a Young GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT. 147, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, SHOEMAKERS. Apply to JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

WANTED, a Second-hand BUGGY. Apply to Mr. M'QUADE, Pott's Point.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to S. PATRICK, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, Families' WASHING, at 1s. 6d. per dozen. Mrs. MASTERS, Cooper's Row, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, WASHING, at 1s. 6d. per dozen; references can be given. Address EMMA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good FARMING-MAN. Apply to JAMES and CORMICK SMITH, George-st., South

WANTED, a HOUSE STEWARD, for the Australian Club. The nature of the duties and the remuneration can be ascertained from the Secretary.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16 years of age, to make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. BEATTIE, Gardeners' Arms, York-street.

WANTED, a steady sober single MAN, as Light PORTER; must know town well, able to ride and drive. FRANCIS GILES and CO.

WANTED, a Situation, for a steady young Woman, as Laundress. Good testimonials. Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

WANTED, a Young Woman as HOUSEMAID. Must be competent. Great Britain Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a set of TRUSS HOOPS, and a few thousand STAVES for tallow casks. Apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

WANTED, to purchase SORGHUM, in any quantities. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near Theatre, Sydney.

WANTED, a good plain NEEDLEWOMAN, to work by the week. Apply at No. 2, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION, in a mercantile office, as COLLECTOR, or in any other capacity; has had four years' experience. Address 131, Prince-street.

WANTED, a COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, and can produce good references. Apply to Mrs. DEAS THOMSON, Barham, Bourke-street, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m.

WANTED, by a gentleman nine years in the colony, an ENGAGEMENT as Superintendent on a station, unexceptionable references given. Address, A.B.C., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, by a gentleman of colonial experience, who can give unexceptionable references, a SITUATION as Assistant on a Station or Farm. Apply at MELVILLE'S Registry Office, West Maitland.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, who has a knowledge of accounts, collecting, &c.; one who has been in the grocery trade preferred. Apply at 10 o'clock, this day, to Mr. KEMP, at Messrs. Church, Brothers, 329, George-street.

WANTED, a Blacksmith able to shoe, Tailors, Carpenters, Married and Single Farm Servants, young Men to milk and drive, Boys for town and country, Female Servants for the country. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, first-class Milliner, Single Man as Gardener, Garden Labourer, two General Servants, for Glenrock and Penrith; House and Parlour Maid, Chamber Maid, Nurse Girls, and General Servants. Intelligence Offices, King-street East.

WANTED, a Married Couple for a sheep station; a single man as Gardener, and a man Cook, all to go, this week, to Queensland; Farming Men, able to milk and mow; and a married Farming Family, with grown sons, for near Sydney; Female Servants, for the country. S. ASHLIN, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Situation by a respectable married man, as Tutor or Storekeeper, &c.; wife as nurse and needlewoman or housekeeper; has one child only; good references. Wanted, Married Farm and Domestic Couples, Single Farm and Garden Servants, Pork Butcher, Man Cook, Blacksmith, Waitress and General Servants, Shepherds and Shearers. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 221, Pitt-street, next King-street.

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PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

RAILWAY BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CAMPBELLTOWN.

RETURN to an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th March, 1861, that there be laid upon the table of this House:

1. "A return of all sums of money voted for and expended upon the original construction of the line of railway between Liverpool and Campbelltown, stating separately the money expended in strengthening the original bridges before the late floods.

2. "A return showing the money expended in repairing or altering the above line of railway, in consequence of the late floods; setting forth the various amounts paid and owing to contractors, with their respective names, as well as any other expenditure on the above account by the employes of the Railway Department; together with the estimated amounts, under their respective heads, for repairs, alterations, or additions, proposed or necessary, yet to be done, including those referred to in the *Gazette* of the 8th instant, page 600."

CAMPBELLTOWN EXTENSION.

Amount voted, £138,000.	Amount paid.	Amount owing.	Total.
Amounts expended for constructing works..	£84,362 4 3		
Additions to bridges ...	498 15 6	...	
			£84,860 19 9
Flood repairs:			
Mr. Gibbons ...	£10,840 5 3	£1,050 0 0	
Mr. Brian ...	34 10 0		
Mr. Hudson ...	1,910 15 5	2,950 0 0	
Mr. Faviell ...	...	2,650 0 0	
Wages, &c. ...	2,969 8 10	...	
Sleepers ...	...	150 0 0	
Land ...	...	25 0 0	
	£15,754 19 6	£6,825 0 0	£22,579 19 6
			£107,440 19 3
Deduct for timber of temporary bridges, available for other works ...			650 0 0
Total cost of Campbelltown line, including flood repairs, £8900 per mile.			£106,790 19 3

JOHN WHITTON.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

RETURN to an order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th April, 1861—That there be laid upon the table of this House—

"1. The amount paid from the general revenue to the Telegraph Department, during the year 1860. 2. The number of messages sent, the amount paid for each, and the office at which such payment was made."

Statement of Amounts paid from the General Revenue to the Telegraph Department for Messages dispatched during the year 1860:—4, Audit Office, 16s.; 117, Colonial Secretary, £61 16s. 3d.; 23, Customs, £12 8s. 10d.; 3, Commissariat, 19s. 3d.; 1, City coroner, 1s. 7d.; 10, Committee of the Unemployed, £2 16s. 2d.; 40, Colonial Architect, £16 5s. 3d.; 5, Colonial Storekeeper, £3 8s. 4d.; 7, Engineer for Harbours, £1 15s. 6d.; 1, Government Printer, 8s.; 4, Governor of gaol, £1 9s. 6d.; 10, gold commissioner (Gundagai), £5 3s. 5d.; 32, his Excellency, £72 14s. 6d.; 14, internal communication, £5 5s. 4d.; 42, lands, £14 15s. 5d.; 38, law, £15 4s. 8d.; 2, Mint, 9s. 3d.; 5, officer commanding troops, £2 11s.; 224, police, £129 15s. 6d.; 17, ditto (Gundagai), £5 6s. 5d.; 7, Postmaster-general, £49 5s. 6d.; 17, Pilot board, £6 17s. 6d.; 100, railway, £35 6s. 5d.; 731, roads, £273 3s. 7d.; 1, Speaker of Legislative Assembly, 3s.; 21, Surveyor-general, £10 5s. 7d.; 3, superintendent Cockatoo Island, £1 1s. 3d.; 21, sheriff, £5 7s. 6d.; 14, Colonial Treasurer, £4 18s. 6d.; 116, works, £63 10s. 5d. Total, messages, 1695; £803 9s. 5d.

Return shewing Amount and Number of Money Orders transmitted for the half-year ending 30th June, 1861:—

Sydney.—January 9, £98 11s. 9d.; February 10, £125 14s. 9d; March 9, £99 14s. 11d.; April 18, £126 1s. 5d.; May 12, £96 10s.; June 9, £75 9s. 4d.: total, £622 2s. 2d.

Gundagai.—January 5, £39 0s. 4d.; February 6, £76 1s. 6d.; March 3, £28 16s. 6d.; April 6, £82 18s. 11d.; May 8, £80 0s. 6d.: total, £306 17s. 9d.

Albury.—January 1, £10; March 2, £29 14s.; May 7, £76 0s. 6d.; June 7, £94: total, £209 14s. 6d.

Goulburn.—January 4, £21 1s.; February 4, £42 4s. 9d.; March 2, £7 2s.; April 2, £13; May 3, £17; June 1, £5: total, £105 7s. 9d.

Yass.—January 6, £111 6s 5d.; February 3, £13 5s.; March 2, £25; April 4, £10 5s.; May 5, £38 17s. 6d.; June 2, £33 10s.: total, £230 3s. 11d.

Bathurst.—January 5, £21; February 1, £20; March 5, £49; April 3, £61 16s.; May 6, £74 15s. 11d.; June 9, £93 6s: total, £319 17s. 11d.

Maitland.—January 7, £61 17s.; February 8, £17; March 14, £124 10s.; April 2, £37; May 13, £192; June 3, £32 14s. 6d.: total, £495 1s. 6d.

Newcastle.—January 8, £127; February 1, £7 9s.; March 2, £23 1s. 6d.; May 1, £7; June 4, £60 10s.: total, £225 0s. 6d.

Windsor.—January 3, £45 18s.; May 3, £45; June 1, £1: total, 91 18s.

Kiandra.—January 14, £103 12s. 3d.; February 22, £160 1s.; March 10, £104 10s. 6d., April 10, £126 5s. 6d.; May 5, £44 16s.; June 9, £94: total, £632 19s. 3d.

Mudgee.—May 1, £20; June 11, £175: total, £195.

Total amount transmitted, £3434 3s. 3d.

Total number of orders transmitted, £330.

EDWARD CHARLES CRACKNELL,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.

22nd August, 1861.

CAMDEN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A very interesting and instructive lecture in connection with the above society was delivered by the Rev. S. Wilkinson, subject: "The pleasures and advantages of science," on Wednesday evening last, in the National Schoolroom. Dr. Black, J.P., occupied the chair. Although the weather was unsettled and our streets very muddy, the attendance was good, and all present seemed highly gratified with the intellectual treat the lecture supplied. The lecture was illustrated by some interesting diagrams and experiments. The lecturer, when speaking of comets, remarked, "That these objects, which once created alarm, are, by science, converted into sources of enjoyment, and create feelings of delight," and said, which of you Australian youths has not felt an honest national pride in the discovery of the comet that lately appeared in our heavens by your youthful countryman, Mr. Tebbutt of Windsor. Australian youths will not spurn their mathematics when they read the correct calculations of Mr. Tebbutt, notwithstanding his poor instruments, relative to the progress of that wonderful body through the heavens. We all participated in the delight he must have felt. Now, while there is nothing so very remarkable either in the discovery, or the calculations—yet the successful practical application of the science of this youth is well worthy of commendation. The rev. lecturer then said "He would rejoice to see a testimonial in the form of a first-class telescope presented to Mr. Tebbutt by the youths of Australia. This would not only encourage Mr. Tebbutt to pursue his studies, but afford a stimulus to our youth to apply themselves to their mathematics, and other branches of science. He believed a shilling subscription might be obtained from thousands of young Australians," which elicited great applause, especially from the numerous youths that were present. It has since been suggested if the ministers of religion would receive the shillings and hand them over with a list to the clerks of our several Courts, who might be induced to append the lists to each other, and, to save advertising, hang up for inspection at the different court-houses or post-offices, whence they might be forwarded to Mr. Tebbutt, with the telescope, by a committee appointed to carry out the design. The testimonial might thus be obtained with little trouble and expense. Such an instrument erected in a small observatory, which it is likely Mr. Tebbutt or the people of Windsor would erect on Mr. Tebbutt's beautiful site on the peninsula, would be an acquisition to Windsor, and the youths of the Hawkesbury and the colony, and show to the world our appreciation of the pleasures and advantages of science. The lecture was listened to throughout with great attention, and at its conclusion on the motion of Mr. Burnett, seconded by Mr. Simpson, a vote of thanks was accorded to the rev. gentleman. The same compliment having been paid to the worthy chairman, the meeting dispersed.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting, to further the objects of this excellent society, was held on Taursday evening in the Wesleyan chapel,—it being the largest available room—which was numerously attended. The meeting was addressed by several ministers and laymen, also at considerable length by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, the agent of the parent society, who gave a most interesting account of the operations of this society in different parts of the world. We believe it is intended to form a branch in Camden, several gentleman having expressed their willingness to form a committee for that purpose. A collection was made, which amounted to nearly £5.

ROCKY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SEPTEMBER 10.—Agreeable to public notice, a meeting of miners and others was held at the School-house, Rocky River, to take into consideration the desirability of petitioning the Legislature on Chinese Immigration. The importance of the subject would, it was generally believed, call together the whole of the European miners resident on this gold-field, but such was not the case, as only about thirty-five persons were present.

On opening the business of the evening, Mr. ALEXANDER M'LEOD was unanimously called to the chair, when he appropriately initiated the proceedings with a few very sensible remarks, calling upon the mover of the first resolution to step forward and address the assemblage.

Mr. WILLIAM HINES thereupon rose and proposed the following resolution:—"That prohibitory measures to stop the further influx of Chinese into the colony of New South Wales be adopted, else they will be a source of much future evil to the colony." He expatiated upon the great evils which had already accrued to the gold miners and to the colony in general by the admission of celestials into this and the neighbouring colony of Victoria. He asserted that had it not been for the Chinese ruining the gold-fields, that there would now have been remunerative employment for hundreds and thousands of his fellow-countrymen, who could now barely get a livelihood. He was an anti-Chinese agitator, and he was proud to declare it, for he hated the Chinese with unmitigated hatred, and would not cease to endeavour to get rid of the pests by every means in his power.

Mr. ALEXANDER MULHOLLAND rose to second the resolution with pleasure, but regretted that some previous arrangement had not taken place, so as to harmonise the proceedings of this meeting. He believed from his very soul, that as long as the Chinese were allowed into this colony, and to mix with Europeans, that there would be no peace amongst us; they were an inferior, slovenly, degraded race, bringing all sorts of loathsome diseases amongst us; they could not be tolerated, and should be at once stopped from coming into the colony, and those who are already here should be got rid of as soon as possible; he would send them all back to China, and was sure the miners would unite in paying their passages to Canton. [Here Mr. Mulholland greatly digressed from his subject, and commenced a furious attack upon the *Herald* and the *Herald's* Rocky River correspondent, who, he said, had perverted the truth in stating that the miners residing here had an inclination to drive off the Chinese] They had no such intention, and such a thing was never mooted at the first meeting held here on the subject. (A voice: Question, question!—speak to the resolution.) He wished to correct the erroneous opinion that had gone abroad about the Chinese raising a great deal of gold which would not otherwise have been raised by European labour. They all knew that the Chinamen had spoiled a great deal of auriferous ground which was now impossible to work, and that there was, therefore, a great amount of gold lost to the country. They had no systematic way of working like that of the European miners, and never would have, and there would now have been plenty of auriferous ground to work, had it not been for the wretched Mongolians coming in hordes upon us. He considered this meeting ought, before it separated, to pass a vote of censure upon the Cowper Ministry, which was in the main the cause of the riots at Lambing Flat, by their treating the miners of those diggings so contemptuously. He did not deny that the diggers had acted illegally, but as "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," they were driven by disappointment and deferred promises to the course they had taken. He did not doubt but they would have had legislation on the Chinese question before this, had it not been for Docker, Thomson, and Burton, who in the Upper House opposed the bill which the Assembly had passed. Cowper, the law-maker, was the first law-breaker; slippery as an eel he could not be caught. He played at blind's man buff; he tried to please all and pleased none. Mr. Muilholand said he hoped that the resolution before the meeting would be passed unanimously, for they only prayed for what was reasonable; if what they asked peaceably was not granted, then they would take it forcibly!

Mr. HAYLES rose to propose an amendment to the resolution, "That the word prohibitory be substituted by the word restrictive." He hoped the miners of this gold-field at least would view the question at issue in a broad and comprehensive spirit, and be satisfied by placing restrictions on Chinese immigrants which would have the effect of lessening their numbers, and of bringing a better class of Chinese into the colony. It was selfish and retrogressive to wish to exclude the Chinese or any other aliens from coming into the colony, and by a desire to expel them from our shores they were wishing to carry out a foregone conclusion—that of shutting the gate of a nation against the ingress of alien peoples. He hoped that no such resolution would be passed by this meeting, as it would show a desire on the part of a portion of our community to adopt a benighted and exclusive policy which was not known to exist in any country on the whole globe. The population of a country was the wealth of it, and the burden of supporting the State would increase individually in proportion as a population was either prohibited from entering, or was driven from such State. He therefore urged reflection before passing a prohibitory resolution.

Mr. W. H. RICHARDS seconded the amendment. He agreed that certain restrictions should be placed upon Chinese coming into this colony in such large numbers; but he took exception to the prohibitive resolution before the meeting.

The amendment, on being put, was supported by five. The resolution was carried by a majority of thirty.

Mr. LEECE proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. GOODENOUGH, "that as the Chinese come to this colony for the sole purpose of digging gold, the only effectual means of preventing their future importation will be to prohibit them from the gold-fields of New South Wales." He said that great injury had been done to the colony and to the miners especially by the admission of Chinese amongst them. They were a degraded race, and would contaminate the European population wherever they were brought into contiguity with them. Their sole aim, he maintained, was to aggrandize themselves and their own country, for as soon as they had scraped up money they were off to their own country again. He himself was not a bird of passage; this was his adopted country, and he was rearing up his children, who were natives of the soil, and he wished to preserve them inviolate from the hated contamination or amalgamation with the Mongolian race, even as he wished to shield all persons residing in the colony from the same. He saw what every one must deprecate, Chinese on these diggings, living with European women in a state of adultery, and children being born to them. He looked with horror on such a spectacle, and dreaded its extension. He believed the new chum Chinamen were better than the old chums, as they were not so much addicted to those and many other vices which he deplored. He pointed with indignation at the cruel treatment which our own countrymen had recently met with at the hands of the treacherous Mongolians in China, and the same thing might be expected here if they were in a majority and had the chance. The Chinese treaty with Great Britain was no excuse for admitting the Celestials into this colony, especially to our gold-fields. The Chinese were held up as persons to be admired by the *Herald's* Rocky correspondent, but he could see nothing in them but to detest. The scum of China only came to our shores, most of them convicts—(A voice: Would you *expel all* convicts from this colony?)—whom their country, without doubt, were glad to get rid of. He believed that a poll-tax would not be effectual in deterring large numbers of them from coming into this colony; for when Victoria levied a poll-tax, a ship load of them debarked upon the coast, and thus escaped the tax altogether, finding their way to the gold-fields of that colony. He therefore thought the best way to deter them from coming here at all was by withdrawing the attraction, and prohibiting them from our gold-fields.

Mr. HAYLES, amidst much interruption, rose to propose an amendment—"That the Chinese be admitted to all the gold-fields of New South Wales."

The Chairman called the disturbers to order.

Mr. SANDS deprecated the interruption, and stated that there were always two sides to a question, and that he thought the speaker should be heard.

Order being maintained,

Mr. HAYLES said, perhaps as he was not a digger he was out of place in taking part in the proceedings of this meeting. ("No, no; it's a meeting of miners and others.") If they would not hear what he had to say and if they wished to gag him (no, no), he would leave the room. (No.) In proposing the admission of the Chinese to our gold-fields, he considered that he was only fulfilling a duty which devolved upon him, and which he believed was conducive to the welfare and happiness of the European miners themselves, for he saw looming in the future a most disastrous revulsion, consequent upon the expulsion of the Chinese from our gold-fields. There were over 20,000 Chinese in this colony, and by their being expelled from the diggings they would be thrown into the labour market; hundreds of them would displace Europeans, who are now enjoying comfortable situations; hundreds, nay, thousands of them, for want of employment would resort to theft, robbery, and murder; our solitary dwellings in the bush would be untenantable for lack of safety, and our gaols would be crowded with criminals—for the Chinese must live, and if not allowed to obtain a maintenance by their honest labour, dishonest practices would be forced upon them for their very existence. And this is not all. The sudden influx of Europeans (whom the Chinese had displaced from employment) to our gold-fields would be attended with as disastrous consequence as the efflux of Chinese; for on these diggings, and on most of the gold mines in the colony, there is not remunerative employment for any more European families than are at present residing on them. These, then, in their turn must live, and if a living was not obtainable, they, too, would have to resort to dishonest practices to obtain a livelihood. In reference to the Chinese cohabiting with European women, and bearing children to them, however repugnant it was to his feeling to see so undesirable an amalgamation of races as that of the Mongolian with the European, yet he maintained, and morality would bear him out in his opinion, that it would be far better for an European woman to become the wife of a Chinaman than the kept mistress of an European. (Great confusion; several persons rising and taking the remark personally insulting.) He did not intend any personality, but since it was taken so, there might be those in the room whom the allusion might apply to. He did not hold the Chinese in his estimation as superior or even equal to the Europeans, far from it; but he vindicated their rights under the privileges they had been admitted amongst us, and was of opinion that disastrous consequences would follow their ejection from the gold-fields of New South Wales, and therefore supported their retention and admission.

The amendment not having been seconded, the resolution was carried *nemine contradicente*.

Proposed by Mr. LANGTON, and seconded by Mr. SANDS, "That the following petition to the Legislative Assembly be adopted, and, being signed by the chairman and four of the meeting, that it be forwarded to Mr. James Hoskins for presentation, and that Mr. Markham be solicited to support the same." Carried.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned miners, and other residents of the Rocky River gold-fields, in public meeting assembled,

Respectfully sheweth,

That your petitioners view with alarm the frequent additions to the already large number of Chinese in the colony.

That the Chinese, on arriving in this colony, immediately repair to the various gold-fields, and are thus placed in proximity to your petitioners, who, in common with the residents on other gold-fields, have thereby more opportunities of knowing what the Chinese are when collected in bodies than any other section of the community can possibly have.

That your petitioners consider the Chinese an undesirable class of emigrants, and, from their general habits, it is impossible that, as colonists, they will ever tend to the advancement of Australia.

That, as recent events have shown, it is impossible for the Europeans and Chinese to live in amity; and if some restrictions to their future immigration are not put in force, a recurrence of those scenes which your petitioners deplore may possibly take place on any or all of the gold-fields of New South Wales.

Your petitioners therefore pray that, as the only effectual means of preventing a large increase of Chinese into New South Wales, your honorable House would take into serious consideration the necessity, after a proximate date, to be fixed by your honorable House, of prohibiting the Chinese from working on the gold-fields of this colony.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

To give a petition to the Legislative Assembly any weight at all, it should be extensively and numerously signed, and a petition signed by five or six persons only, will be received with a derisive smile by the House. A petition to the Legislature should embody the resolutions passed at a public meeting, and the resolutions should be the spontaneous ebullition of opinion of that meeting; but it appears that such was not the case in the foregoing document. The petition does not harmonise with the resolutions, inasmuch as the amendment, which was rejected, is inserted in the preamble of the petition, whilst the *prohibitory* resolution is omitted altogether; this is extremely contradictory, and evidences the fact that there is no unity of opinion or action even amongst those who profess to be the mouthpiece of our mining community. In prohibiting the Chinese from coming into the colony, and by ejecting them from the gold-fields, it is a class protective policy, it is the mining class seeking to benefit themselves at the expense of the labouring class, who are in servitude, away from the gold-fields; it is very selfish on the part of the diggers, to endeavour to swamp the labour market to the injury of Europeans, who are now in receipt of comfortable salaries. The price of labour is ruled by supply and demand, and if 20,000 Chinese were thrown out of employment, by ejecting them from the gold-fields, wages would frightfully fall, and in many instances persons would be offering their services for their rations, and the squattocracy would be the persons principally benefited.

It will be observed, that one of the speakers at the recent meeting repudiated the report of having any intention of driving off the Chinese from the gold-field, and supplemented his address by saying, "That if what they asked peaceably was not granted, then they would take it forcibly;" the public will, I am sure, be at a loss to know how to harmonise such a glaring self-contradiction.

LAMBING FLAT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

SEPTEMBER 11.—The escort that left on Monday last is 1000 ounces in excess of the previous one; our population steadily at work, Chance Gully still being the most favoured place. The rush to the lower end of Tipperary Gully still proceeds, many excellent claims being worked. On the Main Creek during the ensuing summer, a great amount of work will be done; this creek only some few months since was quite deserted. Applications for extended claims on this creek increase daily. The extent of alluvial ground yet to be worked in this district is something very considerable, and sufficient to support a very large population for many years. An idea may be formed of the way in which rich ground is left unworked for a considerable time by the rush to Chance Gully; the upper end of this gully was almost the first ground opened on these fields, and was very soon supposed to be worked out, and consequently deserted. Last April there was scarce a tent near it, or a man working there. Spring and Stony Creeks being the centres of the population, the latter place distant some six or seven miles miles from the township of Lambing Flat, and which township was clearly proved by many to be in the wrong place, and doomed to certain failure and desertion, that of the six public-houses erected one-half would have to close, that the stores could not exist; but since that time, the stores have trebled, and I need hardly mention the public-houses. But changes take place very sudden by on gold-fields. When Tipperary Gully was discovered some two miles distance from the township, in another direction, the population at Spring and Stony Creeks took a sudden start. These townships in a few weeks were shifted helter skelter to the latter place, passing over the much-despised Chance Gully in their eagerness to secure sites and claims at the new rush; many leaving payable claims in the hope of finding better, and in too many instances finding the reverse—then to repent and make up their minds that the next payable claim they get they will never leave until worked out. The population have become settled down, and the working become general, when another rush takes place to Chance Gully, close to the first workings on these fields, which bids to be equal to any yet discovered, and Lambing Flat again commands the bulk of the population.

People complain of the poorness of the times and the want of money, and to prove it two additional banks open and do a large business; races are spoken of and £500 subscribed; Burton's circus arrives, and in one week take another £500; yet we cannot raise funds for an hospital, or £100 to purchase a building for a church or raise funds to supplement an allowance for a clergyman of the Church of England. The Roman Catholics in this far outstrip all other denominations. We talk of our grievances and witness "roll-ups;" the injustice of the Government, the authorities; the Chinese are loudly proclaimed against; the unfortunate and innocent persons arrested because they were *only* the leaders and instigators of violence and robbery, are proclaimed martyrs. The sympathy expressed on their behalf in the way of *eloquence* is immense, but in the way of money to defend these persecuted individuals, but little. £500 was at first thought necessary for so desirable an object, and many who pretend to know the feelings of the bulk of the men here thought they had only to ask and get it; they have since found out their mistake. £400 was suggested at the last meeting as absolutely necessary; and some very decided opinions expressed with respect to the general apathy of the bulk of the miners on this important question. With all the begging and entreating, £300 is not yet subscribed. This will better explain the feeling of the great mass of the men on these fields than anything I can write. But, with all this, diggers and storekeepers still maintain their good old English right to grumble, and do not forget to exercise the great privilege. All useful improvements are neglected; we want a bridge over the main creek—all are agreed to this, but no measures are taken to obtain it; many, I believe, think that by a good amount of grumbling and abuse that the bridge, by some extraordinary chance, will suddenly grow into existence, without any assistance of theirs. Our main street is very similar to what Bargo Brush was some few months since; all know it, and all grumble, but this does not repair it. The rushes on these fields have taken place so quickly that in no one instance have the districts been worked out. There are new rushes almost daily. During the last week or so rushes have taken place to the lower end of Tipperary Gully, also about three miles north-west of it to the Wombat; on the flat near the township; near Blackguard Gully; a surface hill near Chance Reef. In the midst of all these rushes you hear of some select few trying to establish a Prospecting Association, and endeavouring to make it out absolutely necessary for the benefit of these fields—money to be subscribed to pay men to find what ordinary industry would do; not that I expect any great amount will be subscribed. There is room here now for three or four times the number of miners we have at the present time. Prospecting associations never have answered the expectations that many have formed with respect to this way of developing gold-fields, and in the majority of cases have turned out nothing but prospecting *jobs*. The best system of prospecting is to offer extended claims to those who first discover payable gold in any new ground, and not be too particular in measuring the distance it may be from other payable ground. This will do more good for gold-fields than all the prospecting associations that ever will be formed. If the chances of finding payable gold are good many will be induced to adopt this course, and without these chances prospecting associations will only subscribe money to pay money to men whose only care will be to make the best bargain for their labour possible, with a certainty of getting paid, whatever their success may be.

A few days since a man named Shepherd applied to the Commissioners to know what extent of ground he could claim for the discovery of a new gold-field. He stated that he and two others were at work at a distance of some forty-five miles from here, on the Wagga Wagga Road, and about seven miles from Mr. John Hurley's station; they had, at a depth of thirteen feet, found gold. He stated they came upon a slate bottom at this depth, and found, in some instances, from one to four dwts. of rough water-worn gold to the dish; that it was at present very patchy: that they had obtained in all about five ounces of gold. Shepherd stated they intended to further test the ground, and bring a sample of the gold to the Commissioners. I do not send this information to cause a rush to the place, for, in the event of it proving payable, I shall be in a position to send you the first information. I may add that Shepherd is a Victorian miner, and has opened several new rushes there.

The six men apprehended on suspicion of being implicated in the numerous robberies, under arms, that have taken place in this district lately, were discharged on Monday last, for want of evidence.

Messrs. Matheson and Bishop, who were so maltreated in the attack and robbery at Forsyth's store, are recovering, and will be enabled to appear against the two men that have been apprehended in a few days.

COUNTRY NEWS.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.—The number of prisoners already in gaol for trial is twenty-three, and this number will be made up to twenty-six at least before the opening of the Court, by the arrival of the three Billabong bushrangers and murderers, Lawler, Watson, and King, who have been committed by the Albury Bench, and are now on their way to Goulburn.—*Chronicle* of Wednesday.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BILLABONG BUSHRANGERS.—The *Pastoral Times* of the 6th instant says:—Craftily as the plan was laid by the miscreants who murdered Lowrie, the chain of evidence by which the crime is brought home to them, appears to be singularly complete. It was stated on the first day's investigation, that the prisoners would be able to prove an *alibi* by means of eight witnesses, who saw them in Albury on the day of the murder. Several parties who met the robbers making tracks from Brennan's to their home during Tuesday and Wednesday are quite prepared to identify them. Moreover the order for £1 7s. 3d., which was paid to Lavendoll for goods purchased by the murdered Lowrie in the course of Monday, the 19th ultimo, and subsequently at night taken from the former by the bushrangers, was passed at Piney Range in exchange for meat purchased by one of the prisoners, who can be identified by the butcher who sold it. Next to the satisfaction felt at the prompt arrest of alleged criminals is the knowledge that the crime charged can be brought home by a large amount of evidence, and we believe that in this case such evidence will be forthcoming.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.—The *Yass Courier* mentions that the Bishop of Sydney reached Yass on Tuesday afternoon, and that he would start for Marengo on the 12th instant, travelling the entire distance in one day, in order to reach Lambing Flat at an early hour on Thursday. On Friday the Bishop will lay the foundation-stone of the new church at Burrowa.

CROWN LAND SALE.—At the land sale, on Saturday last, the following lots were disposed of at the upset price:—Portions 5, 6, 7, 21, 22, county of Wynyard, parish of Gumly Gumly, comprising 385 acres, about three miles east of Wagga Wagga, to John Peter, Esq. Portions 37, 38, 39, containing 262 acres 3 roods, to Mrs. Elizabeth Vincent. Town lots 1 and 2 of section 54, and allotment 6 of section 65, were purchased by Mr. Patrick Ryan; the first for £12 10s., the two latter for £12 5s. each. The entire sale realised £684 15s.—*Wagga Wagga Express*.

QUEANBEYAN, SEPTEMBER 9.—The correspondent of the *Goulburn Chronicle* writes:—George Booth, about sixty years of age, a plasterer by trade, terminated his existence on Thursday, by shooting himself. Booth, for a long time, seemed depressed in spirits, and more than once expressed a wish that he was dead. On Wednesday he complained of a bad head; on Thursday he was seen at work, plastering a new cottage on the farm; he was not seen in the afternoon of Thursday, but as he was in the habit of taking a half-day now and then, no notice was taken of his being absent. On Friday evening, however, search was made for him, when a man named Lewis, the gardener, found Booth dead on a stretcher in one of the rooms he had been plastering, with a small pistol in his hand. On examination a gun-shot wound was found over the right ear, passing through the roof of the head. An inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. A. Morton, coroner, when the following verdict was returned "That George Booth came by his death on Thursday, the 5th of September, 1861, by a gun-shot wound inflicted by himself, but that there is no evidence to prove in what state of mind he was when he committed the offence."

FREE SELECTION.—In order to show that we are in advance of the Sydney Government, we may mention that last week some town allotments were measured off in Deniliquin, and while we write Mr. Lucas, the butcher, has a house half built on one of them, although they have not yet been offered for sale. We do not think that Lucas has any enemies, so that in all probability when the lots are offered for sale he will be allowed to become the purchaser without the matter being contested; but, as the contrary is just possible, this free selection would hardly be a safe system to be adopted by a large number.—*Pastoral Times*.

DEATH IN THE BUSH.—Intelligence was received on Wednesday last by the Police Magistrate, Mr. A. Irvine, that the body of a man, name unknown, had been discovered last Friday on the Plain, about half a mile from one of Mr. Osborne's out stations at Brookong. The man had been seen by Rutledge, a shepherd, on the previous day, when he appeared to be out of his mind, and could give no further account of himself than that he came from the public house at Urana; he seemed about sixty years of age. The body was taken to the hut.—*Wagga Wagga Express*.

SHEARING.—During the last few days a considerable number of men have passed through town on their way down the river for the shearing. It is rumoured that the rates for washers and shearers will be the same as last year, viz.—£1 per week with rations, for the former, and 3s. 6d. or 4s. a score for the latter. Several of the squatters have made arrangements for the carriage of their wool at 8s. per cwt. This will affect the steamers materially.—*Wagga Wagga Express*.

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS.—At the Gundagai Quarter Sessions, on the 2nd instant, Jack Molloy, alias Jack in the Boots, was indicted for robbery under arms of one Rosanna Carbery, at Five Mile Creek. Great excitement prevailed in the crowded court during the interval between the calling on of the case and the appearance of the prisoner. His approach was announced by the heavy clanking of the irons with which he was encumbered. The Judge (Mr. I. J. Blake) remarked on the unprecedented fact of introducing a prisoner ironed into the Court, and ordered him to be allowed to stand free in the dock, as, in the eye of the law, every man was supposed to be innocent until convicted. The various witnesses having been examined, and ably cross-examined by the prisoner, who sought to overthrow their evidence as to his identity, Molloy addressed the jury in a most carefully worded speech. A verdict of guilty was returned, and his Honor, in passing sentence, having remarked on the prisoner's ability for better things, as evinced by his able cross-examination and defence, passed upon him the lenient sentence of eight years' hard labour on the public works of the colony. Molloy remarked while leaving the dock, "You might as well have given me life." The prisoner is of prepossessing appearance, about five feet eight inches in height, broad shoulders, with remarkably fine silken hair. His voice, however, is peculiarly deep and gruff, and it was this quality that led to his positive identification by Mrs. Carberry.—*Wagga Wagga Express*.—The *Yass Courier* states that while on his way down Molloy made an endeavour to escape from the custody of the police at Bogolong, by slipping his handcuffs. He was, however, prevented from carrying out his intentions. His accumulative sentences amount to fifteen years. He is a native of the colony, and his father, who is a blacksmith, resides near Bathurst. In the short interview we had with him he expressed a conviction that he was predestined to meet the ultimate fate of being hanged.

DEATH BY DROWNING IN A LAGOON.—On the 16th ultimo, we reported that a man of the name of John Edwards, in the employ of Messrs. Hall and Bakewell, storekeepers in Deniliquin, was missing; and from the circumstances then narrated it was presumed that he had met his death by falling into the Edward. On Sunday morning last, a stockrider of the name of Milton, in crossing a lagoon on the south side of the river, and opposite the pound, noticed the body of a man lying on the ground, some twelve yards from the water, but evidently, lately, when the river was high, covered by it. The body was extended perfectly straight, on its back, and much decomposed, as it had probably lain there for a month. An inquest was held on the body, and from certain memoranda, money, knife, &c., found on the deceased, they were considered sufficient to identify him as John Edwards. The Bench found a verdict accordingly.—*Pastoral Times*.

THE OPHIR.—We have received reliable information from Orange, that two miners at Ophir have found three nuggets, weighing respectively 36 ozs., 4 ozs. 6 dwts., and 1 oz. A bag containing 36 ozs. of the precious metal was also obtained. Notwithstanding the very limited number of miners on these diggings, the yield of gold is indicative of considerable richness.—*Bathurst Times*.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE GAOL.—THE GAOLER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On Saturday night last, an attempt was made by five of the prisoners, now confined in gaol, to escape, by clearing a passage for themselves through the wall of the cell in which they were locked up. About ten o'clock, warder Paton, who, with another named Barrett, was on duty, heard a noise in the fifth cell from the street end of the prison and on the second tier. He immediately gave information to the acting-gaoler, Mr. Falloon, and they proceeded to open the cell in which the suspicious sound had been detected by Paton's vigilance, and found that the five men who were its occupants for the night had been very actively engaged in endeavouring to clear a way through the wall. At the foot of the door, and in the window, rolls of the prisoners' blankets had been packed, so as to deaden the noise of the operations going on within. Immediately under the window, five of the boards with which the cells are lined to a height of about eight feet, were forced from the wall at the bottom, a small angular spar, which did duty as a skirting board, having been previously wrenched from its place, though fastened into the planks of the flooring, by nails which had at least two and a half inch hold of the timber. In the middle of the floor lay a pretty large heap of chips of brick and mortar, excavated from the wall, into which, at the lowest part, they had penetrated nearly half way through before they were interrupted. The tunnel was evidently designed just to be large enough to admit the passage of a full-grown person. On making this discovery, some of the other turnkeys were sent for, and the gaol authorities, thus reinforced and armed, proceeded again to the cell with a view to dislodge the prisoners and place them in separate confinement. While this was being proceeded with, the pistol which Barrett the turnkey carried, by some accident or carelessness, was discharged, and the ball entered the left arm of Mr. Falloon a little above the wrist. Dr. Waugh extracted the ball, which had penetrated nearly to the elbow, running up the back part of the arm, and the patient, though free from danger, has been confined to his bed since the accident. The second range of cells in the gaol is fully twenty feet from the ground, so that the prisoners must have intended to drop into the yard by means of a rope made from their blankets. They would still, in the event of having got out, have had the prison wall, about twenty-five feet in height, to scale; a feat which probably they could have effected with greater ease than getting through the wall of their cell, especially when we bear in mind that there are only two warders on duty to look after the corridor and the yard throughout the night. The crowded state of the gaol for some time past, has compelled the placing of four and five men in cells which are designed only for two, and thus are the means afforded to the prisoners of combining in such attempts as that we have noticed, and to which the attention of the authorities has more than once been drawn. The Goulburn gaol clearly requires some sweeping measure of reform, and it is to be hoped it will not be long delayed. The five prisoners, by order of the Sheriff, have been kept in separate cells since the attempt, where they will remain until that officer's arrival from Sydney, to examine into the offence.—*Goulburn Chronicle*.

THE CRISIS IN OUR COMMERCIAL WORLD.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—An important era in the history of this colony has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every member of the community to enquire, strictly yet calmly, and without prejudice, into the cause of the present unexampled depression in every branch of industry, and to endeavour to point out some mode of effecting a speedy remedy.

With this view I beg to solicit a small space in your columns. Our new Governor, in his speech on the opening of the Parliament, congratulated the members on the general and increasing prosperity of the colony; our political institutions are applauded, our revenue is satisfactory, and our Customs continue to increase, and yet, in the midst of all this, a wide-spread dissatisfaction among the masses, a general stagnation in business, and a want of confidence exists throughout the trading community. Labour is unemployed, and consequently unproductive, and capital accumulates in our banks. This latter would be quoted as an indisputable reply to the assertion that our wealth was decreasing. In a young country like this, I consider, that it is an unhealthy symptom, as it shows an absence of fields for investment; capitalists will not long be content with the small rate of interest paid by the banks, but will seek investments in other countries holding out better inducements.

Excessive wealth in the person of individuals is no boon to the community; if it were not so concentrated it would still exist, and would have been employed in some more productive or profitable manner, and the money in the hands of the banks can only be looked at as the aggregate of the savings of the community concentrated there. If Great Britain is to be taken as a precedent, it is a known fact, that she is never so prosperous when her bankers' coffers are overflowing, money cheap, with interest at two and three per cent., and discountable securities not offering, as when money is four to five per cent., and discounts in great demand. Then her cotton, woollen, and other manufactories, employing large numbers, are fully occupied, and the highest rate of wages prevails. This well known principle of political economy (to the truth of which Great Britain bears testimony) finds little favour amongst our colonial politicians. They, Sir, have, all along, and still contend, that our want of prosperity was owing entirely to our supposed high value of labour, and that, until labour was reduced, we never could successfully supply our wants. If there is any truth in the doctrine, Ireland, with her unequalled agricultural resources, immense population, and low wages of 6d. per day, should be the most prosperous people under the sun; whereas every one knows that their condition has been quite the reverse.

The large amount of deposits in the banks proves the great necessity of a field of a reproductive nature for the profitable investment of capital.

The effect of this want of a field for the advantageous employment of capital is the sole cause of our present unsound and unsatisfactory condition. Our skilled artizans, finding no demand for their labour, are fast leaving us, or becoming absorbed in our mining community. Give capitalists security or protection from being ruined by excessive importations, and they will at once turn their attention to the manufacture of goods of daily consumption. By this means you would secure a permanency to the capitalist, employment and prosperity to the skilled labourer, and at the same time check the exportation of the precious metals to a foreign country, for the payment of foreign labour, of which we have ourselves such a superabundance at home idle, and increase our own circulation, and infuse new life into every department of local industry.

Of late the money spent by the Government in constructing our national railways and other public works have in a measure supplemented this want; but it must be borne in mind that all these undertakings will be soon completed. At present they are only a temporary relief, and if the Government was to follow out the same rule they would presently still find themselves where they started, so far as the relief afforded is concerned. They may, indeed, bring forward a proposition to connect Sydney by a system of railways with Brisbane, in Queensland, in the north, and with Adelaide, in the south, for which they might ask another loan of £10,000,000 or £15,000,000. Loans contracted by Government in a colony like this may, and I fear will, be productive of consequences little anticipated.

Many of our miners are such from necessity, not from choice, and the average rate of wages earned on the mines is about 25s. per week, showing the unproductiveness of that class of labour.

It would be an interesting calculation (if such could be made) to ascertain the loss to the community of the large amount of skilled labour now unproductive in the various mining districts, which, if the same was made available, would become invaluable in turning our other resources to account.

Well-directed enterprise begets enterprise, emulation arouses emulation. Capital is an absolute necessary of civilised man, from the millionaire with his thousands to the mere swag which equips the miner for pursuing his laborious and often profitless task. It constitutes the portion of production saved from consumption, and the more that is thus saved the greater the fund; society has a security for future production, and the labouring portion of the community for permanent employment. Our commercial and squatting interests have been continually crying out for assisted immigration; the one requires consumers for the goods in their overstocked warehouses, and the other cheap labour, careless of the ultimate consequences of the colony; the result of our open ports having baffled even the calculation of these sagacious prophets, as to our wants and powers of consumption. Our present depression is produced, fostered, and kept up from the very fact of our circulating, and reproductive capital being too small for the present population. Many articles we receive in return for the precious metals are such as we could produce in the colony, and after supplying our own wants, may probably in turn supply the wants of the whole Southern Hemisphere.

The more the production of the usual articles of commerce is multiplied, the richer will be the colony, and the people scattered over its surface be so much the nearer to opulence and comfort, and the farther removed from the miseries which must await an unproductive and unsettled people.

It should be gratifying to a Government, and must be satisfactory to a people, when new fields are opened up in which capital and labour can co-operate in securing a large amount of available productions. They are the levers by which the machine of society is kept in gearing, and set in motion; and if we are desirous of adding to our numbers, and becoming an independent, happy, and prosperous people, we must use the means to accomplish the end.

Our present policy in itself is suicidal of the best interests of the colony. In these views I have been borne out by many previous writers, and for example in quoting the imports of any one article for the week or the year, malt liquors to the extent of £4000 have been imported from Great Britain for consumption into this colony; these figures represent so much of the aggregate weekly income of the colony absolutely extinguished, instead of having been converted into reproductive capital, and finding its way into the pockets of colonial farmers, maltsters and brewers, and their dependants. If this view be applicable to the production of one article of consumption, where the income of the colony is absolutely extinguished instead of having been converted into reproductive capital, the same rules apply to every article imported, of which we possess the raw materials, capital, and labour necessary to its manufacture, and the same, although in a lesser degree, where we have the capital and labour only, and should have to import the raw material in its unmanufactured state.

Much has been said and written by a large section of the Press, about retrograding from the spirit of the age, and imposing on New South Wales taxes long since abandoned by Great Britain. Let us see. Free trade does not, never did, exist in those articles of commerce which Great Britain has a special interest in protecting and developing. To enumerate a few such articles on which a duty is levied at home:—

Beer, ale, &c., books, brass (manufactured), cotton fabrics, earthenware, glass, hats, iron and steel manufactures, machinery, castings, tools, boots and shoes, furniture, gloves, pianofortes, paper, silk (manufactured), and almost every article likely to in any way compete with home manufacture, and on some of these the duty is almost prohibitory; and if Great Britain, with her perfect machinery, skilled labour, and low wages, requires such protection to enable her different manufactures to maintain their ground, it surely must be more requisite in a young country like ours for industry to have similar fostering aid.

The state of New South Wales at the present moment is not unlike Ireland, some few years since, when her large rent roll was spent in foreign countries by her absentee landlords,—her own people, amongst whom it should have circulated, deriving no benefit therefrom; so in our case the united industry of our people affords employment to foreign manufacturers, instead of remaining with us to form the nucleus of a capital which would give employment to our naturally increasing population. In the history of the world there never was a more favourable opportunity than the present, for those who have their country's interest at heart, to further all those measures which her position now demands, and are urgently required, to check her downward tendency, and lay the basis of those permanent and powerful interests which are the only guarantees for her future prosperity.

It is clear that if we continue to export the whole produce of the miners' labour in exchange for the mere necessaries of life, the whole benefit derived by the colony is simply a per centage, retained by the few as commission for their labour, in procuring and distributing the supply from other countries.

It is a rational, as well as a beautiful and elevating, view of human nature to think that man, not only collectively but individually, was placed here rather to increase than to consume the objects of human desire that he sees around him,—rather to leave marks of his God-like and creative faculties, by manifest production, than of his more animal propensities by consumption. Apart from the high and sometimes selfish ambition of those who strive to be remembered among their fellow mortals by great deeds, it is substantial evidence of a well-spent life, on which a man may look back with consolation, as he is about to part with his labours, that he has left behind him, among his fellow creatures, some relic of his services in increasing, to however small an extent, the possessions and comforts of the human race, and making the earth by so much the less barren, and hard, and hopeless, to those who are to follow.

By placing these few remarks before your readers I indulge the hope that some portion of the public will be aroused to the necessity of making New South Wales, by just and equitable laws, not the temporary sojourn of a few, and that few scattered and unsettled, but the happy home of thousands, who by the encouragement afforded to their labours, may be the means of drawing to her shores the enterprising and industrious from all corners of the earth.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A. B.

Mudgee, September 9.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Many of your readers who are members of this institution may have observed that a controversy has for some time past been going on among the members, with reference to the Debating or Mutual Instruction Class. The matter at issue is, whether the class shall be confined to members of the institution, or whether the public, that is persons who will not contribute five shillings per quarter for the enjoyment of its privileges, shall be permitted to enjoy this particular privilege without submitting to the rules of the institution, and without contributing anything to its resources. A meeting has been convened by the committee for Monday evening next, with the view of bringing this controversy to an issue. A notice of motion has been given which will come on for discussion at this meeting, having for its object to exempt the debating class from the control of the managing committee of the institution, and to vest its management in an independent and irresponsible body, elected by members of the class. An old Eastern proverb says—"two beggars may sleep on one mat, but two kings cannot sit on one throne;" and it is to be hoped that the members of the institution will muster in sufficient force on Monday evening, to determine whether the proposed *imperium in imperio* will be conducive to the interests of the School of Arts, and whether the School of Arts can be managed differently from other public institutions.

AN OLD MEMBER.

September 13th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your number of September 10th, under the article "Fiji," are extracts furnished from the letter of a gentleman in Fiji, relative to these interesting islands, and to some of their present political circumstances.

Having been resident five years in Fiji, in the capacity of a Wesleyan missionary, I have necessarily been connected a little with some important movements, to which I need not here refer. As your readers are all aware of the pending cession of this group to British sovereignty, and none would rejoice more than myself to see the British flag proudly waving there, and in honour of such an event to join most enthusiastically in the national anthem by singing "God save our gracious Queen." That these islands are capable of benefiting England and her colonies in a mercantile view there is no room to doubt; cotton, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, tapioca, and, in fact, all tropical productions luxuriate there. I feel no hesitation either to endorse the statement of your correspondent in reference to the capabilities of the country for stock, sheep, and, in fact, all cattle thrive well there.

In reference to purchase of land there are difficulties, though not insuperable; and vigilant as some may be over regulations for the purchase of land, I know there are claims that will be questioned, and over which disputes will arise.

Your correspondent refers to the benefit of missionary labour in those islands, and to the need of a schoolmaster for the town of Levuka, on Ovalau, to take charge of the half-caste population. In reference to the latter particular there is some mistake, as we have had a trained teacher (Mr. Binner) stationed at Levuka for some nine years, and whose labours have been confined principally to the class named; in fact, his appointment was made partly at the request of the white settlers, who promised to assist in his support, but, unfortunately, no support is given by them, and thus his entire salary is paid from the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. And then in reference to the influence of missionary operations in this once cannibal land. Here we have a great fact to deal with: in many parts of Fiji no trader would have dared to show his face, had not the missionary gone first to prepare the way; nor is it likely that Queen Victoria's sceptre would ever sway there, had not some of her loyal subjects first have trodden the soil to civilise and elevate those degraded outcasts by the introduction of our Protestant Christianity.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society has now twelve ordained ministers, and some of considerable experience; they have under their care 60,000 attendants on public worship and 10,000 full church members: the estimated population of Fiji is 200,000, consequently more than half the population has yet to come under missionary operations. That the number of missionaries is small is a painful fact; the want of means, however, is the only barrier to the increase of the staff, and until contributions flow in more copiously fresh ground cannot well be occupied. The society has already expended £86,000 on this mission.

We regret to say that a great fact is lost sight of in many quarters, and that is, the obligation of mercantile gentlemen to the cause of Christian missions: exporters and importers have already been benefited, and could be in a tenfold degree. Let such then remember their debt in contributing to the upholding of an institution which has for its object the peace and prosperity of the human family.

JAMES S. H. ROYCE.

September 11.

THE NEW PUBLICANS' BILL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—My subject must be my apology for now troubling you. I, as one of the "class" concerned in the (as now brought forward) "New Publicans' Bill, have read it, and consider it good as a whole; but some of the details are, as in the old law, of no use—especially that of clause No. 60, which is intended to stop and prevent selling on Sunday. Now it must be evident to anyone that the fines there mentioned for a breach of that most important clause are a mere farce, and will *not* alter the evil, as the penalty is not of an amount to be a hindrance to chancing the breach of the law. If it is intended really to stop Sunday-selling, the penalty as in clause No. 66 should be the risk at which they sell. See also clause No. 68. For as a license as granted by the Justices does not allow a publican to sell on Sunday, of course he is without one for that time, and must be treated in the same way that any who are wholly unlicensed are to be dealt with—that is to say, if a positive stoppage is meant to be carried out. But allow me to tell you that very few who know much of the matter do expect such a mighty blessing to be enacted. Some of the other clauses are rather loose as to the penalties, but they are of little consequence as compared to the Sunday-selling curse, which is now carried on by the greater number of the "trade," and who drag down those who would not do so, but must, as the law stands, follow their evil ways in self-defence. Whatever can now be done to abate this "great evil," cannot be done *too* soon.

A PUBLICAN FOR TWENTY YEARS.

THE "JUDAS MACCABEUS" CONCERT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your criticism on the above, in this day's paper, is a very fair and just one, and much as I regret that I should have to admit it, yet I fully coincide with you in saying that the performance was "scarcely equal to those of former occasions;" but that such should have been the result, cannot be wondered at when it is known that the majority of the members have paid so little attention to the weekly practice as to cause the whole weight of the choruses to fall upon some half-dozen singers in each part, instead of every person present in the orchestra being able to take their full share of the singing. Hence it is not to be wondered at that "the choruses were decidedly unequal, sometimes realising all the grand effects intended by the composer; at others, comparatively feeble and spiritless;" but I hope that the members will feel it incumbent upon them to evince, by their attendance at the practices and rehearsals, their desire to attain to the necessary degree of perfection, so that no such report as yours of to-day may be deserved at any future concert of the Society.

Yours respectfully,

ONE OF THE CHORUS.

Sydney, 13th September.

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THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In England, in this colony, and, it is probable, in other countries rejoicing in the possession of responsible government, a number of legislative measures, after being proposed and, from time to time postponed, are at length, at the close of the session, sometimes with and sometimes without good reason, thrown overboard, and this process, as it is well known, is designated "The Slaughter of the Innocents." Our present Government, however, seem disposed to reverse this proceeding by destroying their legislative offspring at the commencement, instead of at the termination of the parliamentary session. The two renowned Land Bills have been subjected to "painless extinction" in the Upper, in order to be resuscitated forthwith in the Lower House of Parliament, because—the Ministry have been made aware that, in first introducing these bills into the Legislative Council, they have committed a blunder. But can you, Mr. Editor, or any of your numerous readers or correspondents, inform the public why several important and urgently required measures recently introduced by the Attorney-General into the Legislative Council, including a bill to facilitate the transfer of land, a bill to amend the Municipality Act, and one to improve the insolvent law, have been suddenly withdrawn, without any reason being assigned for such a step? while at the same time that august body, the Legislative Council, has been compelled to suspend its sittings for a week or so simply because it has nothing to do! There doubtless may be some valid reason for this apparently strange and vacillating conduct on the part of the Government. If there be, however—the public who have such a deep interest in the subjects referred to, have an unquestionable right to know why these important measures have been—not merely postponed, but, as it would seem, unconditionally withdrawn. Mr. Cowper's last Attorney-General, who figured in the Upper House, was, doubtless, a "*rara avis*," and is now winning "golden opinions" by the union of good sense and good temper which he is exhibiting as a judge in Queensland, but—the present holder of the office seems entirely to have eclipsed his predecessor in industry, in energy, and especially in the ability which he has evinced in originating and maturing various much-needed legislative improvements!

If the enquiry above mentioned, respecting the shelving of necessary legislative measures, be answered satisfactorily, it would be scarcely less desirable to obtain the solution of another enigma which at present puzzles the legal profession throughout the colony, namely, why the important approaching State prosecution of the Burrangong rioters is to be conducted—not by the Attorney-General, as it would generally, and in accordance with professional etiquette, be expected, but by a junior barrister, whose talents are deemed to be more solid than brilliant, and who thus will be pitted, alone and single-handed, against the astute and experienced counsel engaged for the defence. If the Government entertain a well-founded distrust in the capacity of their chief law officer, why have they not employed Mr. Martin (who is at the present moment retained by them for similar but, of course, far less important purpose, in another district) or some other barrister of equal forensic ability, in whose energy and acumen the public can confide and be assured that its interests will not be unduly sacrificed through feebleness and incompetency.

Should, as it is to be feared is by no means improbable, a failure of justice take place in the above affair, through the guilty escaping unpunished, a grave and most serious responsibility will attach to the present Ministry for not taking the most obvious and effectual means to attain one of the chief objects for which all government should exist, namely—"To be a terror to evil-doers."

T. S.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I perceive from your report of the proceedings in our colonial Parliament, that the Attorney-General, without assigning the slightest imaginable reason, has withdrawn all the bills which he had promised to introduce to the Council, and, among them, the bill for amending the Municipalities Act of 1858. Why the Attorney-General should have chosen to adopt such a course I am at a loss to divine, particularly with reference to the very important measure above alluded to. The amendment of the Municipalities Act is a measure of most pressing importance. I am aware that the Cowper Ministry take great credit to themselves for having introduced and carried this measure; but I aver that a more bungling and discreditable piece of legislation never emanated from the hands of any Government in the world; and yet, though pressed on all sides to amend it—almost from the commencement of its operation, the Government obstinately refuse to do so. This is the more inexcusable, as I know for certain that amendments, which would go far to remedy all the defects of the Act, have been drawn out, embodied into shape, and placed in the hands of the Attorney-General nearly twelve months ago, at which time he promised those amendments should be brought forward at as early a period as possible. The Act, as it at present stands, is most unjust, for though the Councils have power to levy rates, they have, in effect, no power to enforce the payment of them; and this is particularly the case with reference to unoccupied land, the owners of which, in most of the Municipalities, have so far escaped with impunity. It is not long since one of the suburban municipalities brought a case of this nature into the District Court for the purpose of trying the question, which they not only lost, but were mulcted in some £30 or £40 for lawyers' costs. Again, if the Municipal Council makes improvements in the streets, and makes roads passable which were previously mere bogs and morasses, any avaricious owner of property in the neighbourhood who may have the conscience, or, rather, no conscience, to swear that his property has been injured, is sure to recover heavy damages. The juries who try these cases in the District Courts, are generally from that class of persons who are averse to paying taxes of any kind, and who appear to think they have a vested right to enjoy all the benefits that good government can confer, without bearing any share in the burdens which such good government must necessarily impose upon all. Such men appear to regard it is a good joke to give swinging damages against a Municipal Council, forgetting that while they are putting money into the pocket of some grumbling, ill-conditioned, and greedy individual, who may happen to be possessed of some thirty or forty feet of ground with a hut or tumble-down cottage upon it, they are actually robbing the other inhabitants of the municipality who have cheerfully paid their taxes for the purpose of local improvements. A case of this kind occurred not long ago in the Municipality of Redfern. The principal street in that locality was one huge waterhole, in which was deposited nearly all the filth of the neighbourhood, including dead animals, decaying vegetables, and other matter of a nature too disgusting to mention. Whenever there came a heavy fall of rain, this nauseous pool was swollen to a frightful degree, and overflowed in a neighbouring street, infecting the whole vicinity with the most offensive effluvia, and proving highly prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants. Indeed, Redfern was noted for being one of the most unhealthy suburbs of the city. To prevent the houses in the street above mentioned being washed away, the occupants were compelled to drive large piles into the ground, and by means of embankments stop the filthy water from flowing into their houses. The Municipal Council undertook to improve this street, and now it is one of the finest and best near Sydney. In doing this, however, they were necessarily compelled to raise the ground, and some of the houses were thus reduced much beyond the level of the street. The consequence was, that one individual, whose house, if no improvement had been made, would probably ere this have been washed away, brought an action against the Council, and a stupidly ignorant jury, who certainly must have been capable of weighing the facts brought before them, gave him £180 damages, being just about twice as much as the property was ever worth; for I confidently aver that before the improvements were made, no man in his senses would have given £50 for the lot. The damages and costs have taken nearly £400 from the funds of the Redfern Council, and the rate-payers have had to pay that amount for law instead of its being laid out in improving their property, and giving employment to their neighbours. Nor is this all. Seeing the success of this individual, five or six others, equally unscrupulous and rapacious, have given notice of their intention to commence against the Council,—thus it is possible that the whole of the funds of the Municipality may be wasted in law, and all improvements left in abeyance. And yet in the face of these facts, the Government refuse to afford any remedy. They will not amend the Act, although they acknowledge its defectiveness, and have time after time promised its amendment. It is to be hoped that the Attorney-General will alter his resolution as far as this measure is concerned, and thus prevent unscrupulous individuals from legally robbing their neighbours, and allow justice to be done to all, by compelling the owners of unoccupied land to pay their fair share to the municipal rates.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A RATEPAYER.

September 13th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I wish you would be kind enough, through the influence of the *Herald*, to draw the attention of the city authorities to the neglected condition of Wattel-street. There is no alderman living near here, so that this part of the city is quite forgotten; or else has not yet been discovered by those gentlemen.

If such be the case, I beg to inform them that it is situated in Abercrombie-street leading to Newtown, the nearest way to Newtown from a large portion of the city.

In the first place, there is commencing at Abercrombie-street, a large open ditch, dangerous alike to pedestrians and vehicles. Further on there is another fatal spot that has already caused the death of one person, and if not soon altered, will most likely prove fatal to others. Many of the residents desire to have the water laid on; but as there are no Aldermen's houses in the vicinity, I suppose the pipes will never reach so far; yet they can be laid through hundreds of yards of sand hills to supply one or two houses owned by a civic dignitary.

Hoping you will favour by inserting these remarks, I beg to remain,

Yours, &c.,
L. X.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Hearing that one or two companies of the Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles intend having plumes, I think it would be advisable that all the battalions should have the one style and colour; for this purpose, a deputation from each company should meet together and arrange the business. By inserting this, you will oblige

A RIFLEMAN.

WHAT makes laughter determines whether laughter is good or bad. If it is the expression of levity or vanity, it is frivolous. If it be the expression of moral feeling, and it often is, it is as reverent as tears are. In a natural state, tears and laughter go hand and hand, for they are twin-born. Like two children sleeping in one cradle, when one wakes and stirs the other wakes also.

FEELING HAPPY.—This virtue does indeed produce in some measure all those effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone; and if it does not bring riches, it does the same thing by banishing the desire of them. If it cannot remove the disquietudes arising out of a man's mind, body, or fortune, it makes him easy under them. It has, indeed, a kindly influence on the soul of man, in respect of every being to whom he stands related. It extinguishes all murmur, repining, and ingratitude, towards that being who has allotted him his part to act in this world. It destroys all inordinate ambition, and every tendency to corruption with regard to the community wherein he is placed. It gives sweetness to his conversation, and a perpetual serenity to all his thoughts.

THERE is no society or conversation to be kept up in the world without good-nature, or something which must bear its appearance, and supply its place. For this reason mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity which is what we express by the word good-breeding. For if we examine thoroughly the idea of what we call so, we shall find it to be nothing else but an imitation and mimicry of good-nature, or, in other terms, affability, complaisance, and easiness of temper reduced into an art.

MY HOLIDAY.

[CONCLUDED.]

(From the Sydney Mail, September 14.)

THE evening passed over swiftly, many a wild legend of which Barranjuee was the scene of action, being recounted. There were tales of bushrangers who had made this mountain their resort and the receptacle of their plunder. Much of the latter is said to be still concealed in the crevices and caverns of the rock; and many have been the infatuated individuals who have come no one knew whence, and have gone none have known whither, who for days and weeks have haunted the spot, searching amongst the *gibbers* for the fancied hidden riches of the now passed away outlaws, or groping about the sands in the expectation of finding some of the "plants" of the smugglers, who, prior to the establishment of the custom-house station at Barranjuee, made the many coves of Broken Bay a regular place of resort.

These were also stirring descriptions of savage strife and conflict, between the Colo men, one of the largest and most warlike of the aboriginal tribes, and the native denizens of Barranjuee; the former being in the habit of enlivening their fishing expeditions to the bay with an occasional foray into the lands of their bitterest enemies, the Barranjuees, until at last, by dint of these continuous struggles, the latter tribe had been all but annihilated, and their women carried away captive. Seeing that my gentle public has dealt so favourably with me as to patiently suffer the infliction of these my rambling recollections, I may, perhaps, at some future hour of leisure, place before them the choicest of these tales of bygone days for their amusement. Barranjuee is peculiarly rich in legends, connecting it with the lawless and crime-stained history of the past, and demands a chronicler to bring forward its claims to the notice of the present, and to withdraw it from the neglect and oblivion into which it has sunk in these days of law and order. Though my feeble pen may not be the worthiest to frame the record, yet, wanting the abler chronicler, perchance the willing one may be acceptable.

The next morning we set our faces homewards. Seeing that we were now at the extreme verge of the peninsula, and that no further advance could be made, it followed as a matter of necessity that we should counter-march, or, in bush parlance, take the back track. With regret we bid farewell to the denizens of the station, as we could willingly, if time had been allowed us, have passed several days in exploring the hoary monarch of the range—old Barranjuee. But it was not to be. Our time was up; and, to paraphrase the language of that celebrated ghost from whom I have before quoted:—

> Mine hour had almost come
> When I to *lengthy* and tormenting *speeches*
> Must render up myself.

We followed along the back track as far as Collins', bidding John Chinaman good morning as we passed, and having a shot at another crane at the head of the bay by the huts, this time inducing the infantine squalling instead of allaying it as on the first occasion. Arrived at Collins', we passed the back of his hut, crossed a deep sluggish creek by means of a half rotten log, that bent and swayed and threatened at each step to break and give us a ducking, and then dashed into the bush towards the main line of range that we knew extended from Lush's up this point. It was weary work, with our loads on our backs, to toil through the thick scrub and up the steep face of the mountain range, in the warm sun, that now shone down upon us, hot and unclouded; but we had our reputation at stake. We had wandered and travelled, and shot, and had nothing to take home in evidence of our prowess and our wood craft; and this dive into the mountains was a sort of forlorn hope, the last resource we had to protect us against the unmitigated chaffing that we knew we should receive if we returned empty handed. At last we gained the crest of the ridge, and then steadily and laboriously did we pursue our way, beating up the hill sides and gullies, in the hope of coming across some wallabi more daring than his fellows, who would brave our redoubtable gun-barrels. Yet neither bush, nor brake, nor jungle-hollow, nor rocky crest, was inclined to stand to us, for not a tail of wallabi did we see, though at times we could hear them beating off in the distance before our advance. In this way we ran along the range for at least eight or nine miles, passing on our way many a deserted location, on which the huts and fencing were fast falling to decay, and the orchard trees were running to wildness by luxuriance. Many a sawyer's pit and shingle-splitter's stand were also seen, the only marks of recent life to be found near them being the wallabi tracks which on every side surrounded them. At last a curling smoke a-head showed us to be near a habitation, and we consequently hurried on with renewed vigour, the dinner hour being fast approaching. What was our horror, however, on finding, when we had reached the edge of the gully and could look down upon the clearing, that we had come upon the scene of our unfortunate wallabi shooting adventure, and that we had ventured almost within range of the tongue of the ancient dame to whom we had *not* given the bottle of grog. Shall I tell with what wonderful unanimity we all turned upon our heels at this sight, or with what lengthened strides we once more faced up the hill and headed the long gulley which separated and protected us from our dreaded enemy? No: my reader, if he has sympathised with my misadventure, will easily conceive all this. Having crossed the range, we made our way down the other side, and soon struck the path leading to Lush's, reaching that hospitable mansion without accident of any kind, and without our propinquity being made known to our foe by even so much as the barking of a dog.

Here we took our dinner and a spell of rest, and thence once more *en route* for Sydney. We travelled over precisely the same line as we had followed in coming up, and this time waded through Narrabeen without that amount of torture that I had been put to on my first passage, although there was now about three times the expanse of water that there had been on the former occasion. The same identical lot of sand pipers seemed to be disporting themselves on the sand, and I dare say the same lot will be seen by any one who may be crossing there fifty years hence—just as numerous, just as active in running, and just as unapproachable.

After crossing the lagoon, we found that the bank on the southern side was very wet and muddy, making it altogether impossible to put on one's boots, on account of our not being able to wash the mud off out feet, so we determined to travel on to the next waterhole barefooted, there to perform our pedal ablutions and boot in comfort. I had forgotten to mention that, the last two days having been fine and dry, Tom had not had the vast amount of difficulty about his boots that he had had at the outset of our campaign, the more particularly as he had throughout been exceedingly attentive to the lubricating process in connection with them. He had consequently taken them off with comparative ease, prior to entering Narrabeen. By comparative ease, I mean that by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether by Nat, Tom, and I, they had come off; and then Tom had consigned them to Nat, whilst he waded up stream to look after the sandpipers. Of course he might as well have crossed at once, for the sandpipers ran away very much faster than he could follow. But, with regard to the boots: when we decided to go on, Tom was somewhat in the rear, and so soon as we had passed over the mud and got on to the grass, Nat threw the boots down upon the track, singing out to Tom to announce his having done so. Hearing Tom shout in reply, we thought all was right, and trudged on, as comfortably as men with bare feet could be expected to do, on the look out for a waterhole. We had to go fully a mile and a-half, that is up to the old cultivation ground on the edge of which we had camped the first night of our expedition, before we found a suitable spot to cleanse and dry our feet. Arrived here, this part of the ceremony was soon performed, and we then lay back on the grass, and smoked our pipes, awaiting Tom's return. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, he came limping up in most agonising style, and then seated himself surlily by the waterhole, giving only very short gruff answers to the questions put to him. This did not astonish us, as we knew that he was not very lively upon his pins when his extremities were not cased in leather.

"Come, Tom," at last, I said, "on with your boots, man. Its getting late."

"My boots!" he replied, "and where are they?"

"Where are they! Havn't you got them?"—put in Nat.

"No," Tom answered, "didn't I give them to you to carry?"

"And didn't I put them down when we crossed the lagoon, and didn't I tell you of it?" responded Nat.

Upon this followed a mass of explanation, intermingled with growling and strong expressions of opinion on the part of Tom, with regard to conduct such as that of which Nat had been guilty. It seemed that Tom had not paid attention to the shout informing him of the deposition of the boots, that he had, consequently left them on the track, and that he thought we had gone on ahead with them, for the purpose of trotting him out a bit, and that that had been the cause of the grumpy mood in which he had come up to us.

The explanations ultimately ended in giving satisfaction to every body, except only that they did not bring back the boots. They were left behind on the track, and somebody must get them. Tom couldn't go, he was already too crippled with his walk; and Nat, consigning the boots to the bottomless pit, declared most emphatically that he wouldn't go. There was nothing left for it then but that I must go; so, making the best of a bad bargain, I stipulated with Nat that if I fetched them he should alone aid Tom to put them on. This being agreed to, I started off, breathing to myself anathemas upon this constant source of trouble and annoyance. At last I reached the spot where Nat had deposited them, and there they stood, as quiet and as imperturbable as if they hadn't given me a three-mile walk, that I had no right to take. I felt bitter towards those boots, and I admit that I pelted them savagely with lumps of mud, for there were no stones at hand, and that I kicked them along before me for two or three hundred yards until I perfectly tired myself with the exertion. I then took them up and made the best of my way to where Tom and Nat awaited me, my mind very considerably relieved by the satisfaction I had taken out of the uppers. When I came up, I threw the offending articles down at Tom's feet, shouldered my swag, and, with a grim smile of recrimination at Nat, told him that I should walk on whilst he helped Tom to put them on. His intense look of horror and alarm is not to be described by words; even the pencil of a Doyle or a Leech, or a Gill would fail in conveying its full force. Stern in my resolves of vengeance, I marched away, leaving Tom and Nat to struggle alone with fate and the boots. I had passed Miss Jenkins', and had even crossed the Deewy bridge before my companions came in sight, and then the scowls that appeared upon their visages told of what they had gone through. It was a long while before peace was restored amongst us, but, at last, they gave in, and laughed as heartily as I did myself at their thorough discomfiture. In fact, Nat honestly confessed that he would rather have walked back for the boots half a dozen times than have undergone the penalty of assisting in putting them on.

"And, as for me," said Tom, "they're on now; and they don't leave my feet again till I get home."

"What about the Curl Curl lagoon," I asked.

"I'll chance it!" replied Tom; "they don't come off again."

We both applauded Tom's spirit, for we had already had in apprehension a scene on the other side of Curl Curl similar to that which had been enacted after the passage of Narrabeen. We were now relieved of this dread, and, as we had now had definitely the last of the boots, the final remnants of annoyance vanished, and, with laugh and joke and many a reminiscence of our past days of travel, we went over the ground already described in our up-journey, and passed through the confused farm yard and by the piggeries to the Curl Curl, or Manly lagoon, which Tom, true to his promise, entered boots and all, and made his way to the other side, whilst we, with a less troublesome *chaussure* preferred to have our boots dry, and so removed them before entering the water.

Mounting the hill on the southern bank of the lagoon, our eyes were once more gladdened with the sight of the giant coffee-pot—I beg pardon—Kangaroo, which we now looked upon as an old friend, as well as a beacon set up to lead us and to welcome us back to the civilisation which we had so long quitted for a territory wild, barbarous, unvisited, and unknown.

Here, by rights, my adventures end, for it boots not to tell of how I got on board the steamer and came back to Sydney; or of the wild Indian yell with which I was greeted by my youngsters on entering my own door. I cannot however, thus abruptly dismiss the gentle reader, who has followed me so far,—for gentle, indeed, and kind of heart must he have been to have allowed me to lead him through so much discursive and little interesting matter—I cannot part with him without thanking him for his patience in wading through these idle scribblings, and without hoping that though he may have gained but little profit by his reading, he may at least have derived from it some few moments of amusement.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

(From the Pastoral Times, September 6.)

OUR readers will hear with pain that this virulent disease has found its way across the Murray, from Victoria, and has fastened upon some of the herds of this colony with fatal pertinacity. We were in hopes that pleuro-pneumonia would confine itself to the sister colony, because the narrower the limits which it selected for exercising its disastrous effects the better chance there would have been of keeping it within control. We have, however, in this respect been disappointed. The scourge has crossed the Murray near Albury, and has committed serious havoc on the station of Mr. H. Bowler, and at Yarra Yarra, belonging to Messrs James M'Laurin and Sons. It seems to be making its way in a northward direction, but as yet it is confined to the ranges around Albury. We have no authentic information of the disease having appeared in any of the low country in the Murrumbidgee district; at the same time, many of the settlers are getting very uneasy, and some are not a little terrified at the prospect before them. We have no desire at present to invite public attention to abstract questions in relation to pleuro-pneumonia, whether it be infectious or otherwise, contagious or non-contagious. That it is fearful in its effects on the cattle we have, unfortunately, too much evidence. That it remains dangerously latent does not admit of a doubt, and that it is an endemic capable at any moment of becoming epidemical, uncontrollable, and destructive, we do not for one moment question.

The disease must be regarded as a national calamity, and as such should be met by national means. To leave every settler isolated, to deprive him of sympathy by refusing to legislate so as to give him heart to cope with the destroyer of his herds, would be unjust to the individual and prejudicial to the best interests of the people of the colony. The history of this disease, both in England, on the Continent of Europe, and in Australia, teaches us that it is almost beyond control, and all that can be done to check it is attended with enormous sacrifices. Once it has attacked a herd of cattle it runs riot unless it is met by such energetic measures as, we may say, are in themselves sickening and disheartening. To destroy, by scores daily, fine-looking cattle, generally the very pick of the herd, seems to be a terrible sacrifice of property, but it is nearly all that science has, up to the present time, prescribed as a preventive measure. There are other remedies, it is true, advocated, such as removing the cattle from infested spots where the disease first shows itself—from a humid atmosphere and from soil of a moist or marshy nature which in themselves would predispose the animals to this disease when changes in the atmosphere carry with them pleuro-pneumonia; but this resource—this shifting of large flocks—is so dangerous as to make the remedy nearly as bad as the disease itself. That the disease does not depend upon one single cause for its development we think is now demonstrated too clearly to admit of being disputed. There must be concurrent circumstances calling it into existence, and our efforts should be directed to avoid these if it is possible so to do. We, in this flat, arid country, with its warm, sunny weather and dry soil, have good reason to hope for exemption to a very large extent from the malady among our herds; but if our district is not brought within its fatal influence, we are bound to offer our co-operative sympathy to those who are so unfortunate as to be living in less favoured localities. We should, therefore, be prepared to support the Government in all well-directed efforts to protect the settlers whose property becomes endangered by the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia. It is to this point more than any other that we are now desirous of directing public attention; we are, therefore, glad to see that steps have been taken at Deniliquin to try and effect this object.

It perhaps is well known to all of our readers that there exists already an Act for the prevention of infectious or contagious diseases among cattle, but this Act is so meagre that further legislation is required, in order that all reasonable inducement should be held out to stockowners *to reveal* the truth with regard to their cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia the very moment the insidious disease makes its first appearance among the herds. It is proved by incontestable evidence that when once attacked cattle seldom recover; if not destroyed by the first *acute* attack, the chronic affection which supervenes in almost every case puts an end to the animal. When once, then, the disease has fixed on its victim the sooner the animal is destroyed the better. By moderately compensating the owner the latter has a pecuniary inducement to watch his herd carefully, and will, if he knows his own interest, immediately take steps to obtain the advice and assistance of the authorities appointed by the Government. The most perfect enactment that could be devised would be of very little service unless put in force prudently and at the very earliest moment. We hope that no such indiscriminate slaughter of cows or bullocks will be sanctioned such as we have seen reported in the proceedings of the Victorian Board; but we also hope that wherever pleuro-pneumonia is well marked, so as to leave no doubt on the minds of the inspectors under the proposed Act, that such animals may be immediately killed, and in every instance a *post mortem* examination made, in order to try and learn something more of the disease than we know at present.

We cannot too earnestly impress upon the Government the necessity of not permitting any delay to occur in passing the law for the checking of this most fearful malady. The meeting at Deniliquin yesterday has put the matter in a business-like way before the Executive, and the slight tax proposed of twopence per head on horned cattle will scarcely be felt by the stockowners, but it is hoped that the proceeds of that very reasonable assessment will meet all emergencies Mr. Morris's Act for the prevention of Scab and Catarrh has proved one of the very best enactments ever passed by the Legislature; it saved the colony from threatened ruin, and we trust to see the contemplated pleuro-pneumonia law proportionally as efficacious. In effecting this object we may rely on the co-operation of the honorable member, Mr. Morris, one of the most practical men in regard to pastoral matters in the Legislature; our own member, Mr. Hay, we can also confidently reckon upon.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

AUGUST, 1861.

THE number of deaths registered during August was 98, viz., 53 males, and 45 females. This is 90 below the deaths in the corresponding month of 1860, and 4·50 above the average of the corresponding month in the four previous years, 1856 to 1859.

The registers shew an increase of 5·34 per cent. in the number of deaths from diseases of the zymotic class when compared with the registrations of the previous month. Of seventeen deaths registered, four are attributed to croup, three to dysentery, three to diarrhœa, three to typhus, one to hooping cough, one to syphilis, one to thrush, and one to erysipelas. Death from diseases of the respiratory system, as in the previous month, bear the largest proportion to the total deaths.

The infantile mortality is below the average of the corresponding month of previous years, as will be seen by the table below, viz.:—

	Under 5 years.	Total Deaths.	Per centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths
1856	31	96	32·2
1857	37	97	38·1
1858	48	94	51·0
1859	28	95	29·4
1860	111	188	59·04
1861	36	98	36·73

The number of births registered during August, was 219, viz.:—108 males, and 111 females, being 121 in excess of the deaths.

Table shewing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward, from 1st to 31st August, 1861, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females.	Grand Total.
Gipps	2	3	6	3	...	...	14
Bourke (the Infirmary is situate in this ward)	2	3	11	3	1	1	21
Brisbane	3	1	3	5	...	...	12
Macquarie	1	1	3	3	...	...	8
Cook	3	1	1	5	1	...	11
Fitzroy	5	2	2	3	...	...	12
Phillip (the Benevolent Asylum is situate in this ward)	1	3	4	2	...	1	11
Denison	2	3	2	2	...	...	9
Totals	19	17	32	26	2	2	98

Summary of Deaths of both Sexes registered in Sydney from 1st to 31st August, 1861.

CAUSES OF DEATH: ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Endemic, epidemic, and contagious. SPORADIC DISEASES. Of Uncertain Seat: Dropsy and other diseases of variable seat. Of Nervous System: Diseases of the brain, &c. Of Respiratory System: Diseases of the lungs, &c. Of Circulatory System: Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels. Of Digestive Organs: Diseases of the stomach, liver, &c. Of Urinary Organs: Diseases of the kidneys, &c. Of Generative Organs: Childbirth, diseases of the uterus. Of Locomotive Organs: Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c. Of Integumentary System: Diseases of the skin. Old Age. External Causes: Violence, privation, and intemperance. Unspecified. Total from all causes.

Age	Zymotic	Uncertain Seat	Nervous System	Respiratory System	Circulatory System	Digestive Organs	Urinary Organs	Generative Organs	Locomotive Organs	Integumentary System	Old Age	External Causes	Unspecified	Total from all causes
Under 1 year	4	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20
1 and under 2	3	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
2 and under 3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
3 and under 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 and under 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total under five years	10	10	9	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	36
5 and under 10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 and under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 20	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
20 and under 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
25 and under 30	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
30 and under 35	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
35 and under 40	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
40 and under 45	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
45 and under 50	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
50 and under 55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
55 and under 60	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
60 and under 65	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6
65 and under 70	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
70 and under 75	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4
75 and under 80	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
80 and under 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85 and under 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90 and under 95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
←	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total at all ages	17	16	15	20	3	6	1	1	...	...	6	9	4	98

Return of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of August, 1861.

District.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Deaths. Total.
1.—Sydney	108	111	219	53	45	98
2.—Balmain	7	9	16	3	...	3
3.—Glebe	8	8	16	2	1	3
4.—Newtown	9	15	24	5	2	7
5.—Chippendale	15	19	34	7	7	14
6.—Paddington	16	9	25	2	3	5
7.—Concord	6	7	13	3	...	3
8.—St. George	10	11	21	3	1	4
9.—St. Leonard's	5	3	8	2	5	7
Total	184	192	376	80	64	144

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.
General Registry Office, Elizabeth-street,
Sydney, 9th September, 1861.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Return for the Week ending 7th September, 1861

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Temperature— Minimum Shade.	Maximum Shade.	Maximum Sun.	Humidity.	Rain gauge 9 a.m.
Sun. Sept. 1	30·367	30·330	30·141	42·9	58·9	100·5	·69	0·000
Monday 2	·451	·423	·333	44·7	64·0	114·3	·77	·000
Tuesday 3	·345	·247	·293	43·2	60·4	109·7	·58	·000
Wed. 4	·322	·262	·316	46·0	58·0	92·2	·74	·009
Thur. 5	·353	·297	·357	48·6	61·0	116·2	·70	·032
Friday 6	·398	·300	·293	43·3	61·6	107·6	·78	·000
Satur. 7	·317	·198	·191	55·2	63·7	112·7	·74	·000
Mean	30·365	30·294	30·318	46·3	61·1	108·9	·71	0·041

Date.	Winds. Direction. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Force. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Extent of Cloud. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
Sun. Sept. 1	W	S S E	0	2	4	0	1·0	·0	·0
Monday 2	W N W	E N E	0	2	2	0	·1	·0	·0
Tuesday 3	W N W	S	S	2	4	4	·8	·0	1·0
Wed. 4	S W	S S W	S	2	4	2	·4	·9	1·0
Thur. 5	W N W	E N E	0	1	1	0	1·0	·2	·5
Friday 6	W N W	E	E	1	2	4	1·0	·4	1·0
Satur. 7	N E	E	E	3	3	4	·7	1·0	·0
Mean	...	...	...	...	...	...	·60	·36	·50

REMARKS.

Sunday, September 1st. Fine throughout.
Monday, 2nd. Fine throughout.
Tuesday, 3rd. Fine; shower 11 p.m.
Wednesday, 4th. Cloudy; showers at night.
Thursday, 5th. Fine day; cloudy night.
Friday, 6th. Fine day; cloudy night.
Saturday, 7th. Warm day; hazy night.
Mean temperature of water in Woolloomooloo Bay, at 7 a.m., 57·1.

The force of the wind is estimated in numbers from 0 to 6, according to the observer's judgment.

The humidity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.; saturation being 100.

The extent of cloud is represented by the tenths of the sky obscured at the time of observation.

W. SCOTT, Astronomer.

THE MOUNTAIN OF MISERIES.—It is a celebrated thought of Socrates, that if all the misfortunes of mankind were cast into a public stock, in order to be equally distributed among the whole species, those who now think themselves the most unhappy would prefer the share they are already possessed of, before that which would fall to them by such a division.

Master Richard Turn recently married a cousin of the same name. When interrogated as to why he did so, he replied that it had always been a maxim of his that "one good Turn deserves another."

MOVING FOR A NEW TRIAL.—Courting a second wife.

Joys are the flowers dropped in our path by the hand of Providence.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

[BARTON AND SON.]

THERE has been little doing in the share market this week, which we attribute, in some degree, to the diversion from general business caused by the races. The only new feature is the increasing advance in Joint Stock Bank shares, no considerable number, as we think, being obtainable under £11 per share.

The Government Debentures offered to the extent of £40,000, were, with one exception of £5000, all taken at from 99 to 99½ per cent., and they are saleable in the market at par.

Our sales this week have been, of
Joint Stock Bank shares, at £10 15s.
New South Wales ditto, at £35.
Debentures—New South Wales Government, payable 1891, at par, and the interest accrued.
Loans, upon the security of shares, &c., are negotiated at from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum.
September 13.

[LENNON AND CAPE.]

We have no alterations to report in our share market this week. Business has been quiet, and the amount of stock offering is limited. The £40,000 stock of New South Wales Government Debentures tendered for on the 10th instant were all taken up at from 98¾ to 99½.

Our sales during the week have been in
Bank New South Wales, £35
Australian Joint Stock Bank, £10 15s
Australasian Steam Navigation Company, £26
Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Debentures, 1864, at 101 and interest.
Sydney, 13th September.

[J. MULLENS.]

There is a further rise in Australian Joint Stock Bank shares this week; my sales have been at £10 15s and £10 17s 6d, but holders are now asking £11. Enquiries are still above supply in steam shares, and my sales of New Hunter River shares show an improvement on last quotations. Illawarra shares are offering in the market, and I have sold some parcels this week rather lower than last prices.

The issue of another £40,000 of Government debentures has shown the want of these securities in the market. £35,000 were taken at 99 to 99¼, and £5000 at a shade above 98½. The rejected tenders, from 98½ downwards, amounted to £74,000.

My sales during the week have been
Australian Joint Stock Bank Shares, at £10 15s and £10 17s 6d
Hunter River New Steam Company's Shares, at £16
Illawarra Steam Company's Shares, at £4 7s 6d
Newcastle Wallsend Company's Shares, at £7 16s
City of Sydney Debentures, payable 1866, 1868, and 1871, at 97 and interest.
New South Wales Government debentures, payable 1891, at 99½ and 100, with interest.
133, Pitt-street, 13th September.

STOCK AND STATION REPORTS.

[J. BREWSTER.]

STATIONS.—There are no first-class stations offering for sale at present—and until after shearing few properties of this class will be in the market. For really good sheep-runs in Queensland, I have buyers at full prices.

Store Cattle.—The demand is still limited, and holders anxious to sell are prepared to submit to even a further reduction on late quotations. The following are the rates at which store cattle are now offered, on the station. Equal sexes, one to six or seven, twenty-five shillings (25s); two to seven, twenty-seven shillings and sixpence (27s 6d). For same delivered at Rockhampton, thirty-seven and sixpence (37s 6d) to forty shillings (40s) per head.

Store Sheep.—There are several buyers in the market for sound breeding ewes delivered after shearing, from two to five years old, a fair proportion of each age, for which ten (10) to twelve (12) shillings is obtainable; wethers, two to six, are offering at nine (9) per head, with but few enquiries.

Fat Stock.—Cattle plentiful; really prime sheep in demand.
September 13th.

[R. FORBES.]

Sheep Stations.—The same continued demand exists for large and small properties in New South Wales and Queensland. Until after shearing there will be no disposition to invest.

Fat Cattle.—This market for prime bullocks may be said to be £4 per head. Prices are firm; I expect a favourable reaction in about a fortnight.

Fat Sheep.—Prime heavy wethers are worth 18s to 20s.

Store Cattle.—The prices ruling are 30s on the stations, if handy to Queensland. Stock delivered in the neighbourhood of Rockhampton is 40s cash.

Store Sheep.—There is a good quiet business being transacted. Prices after shearing will rule high.

[THOMAS DAWSON.]

Fat Cattle.—I cannot report any improvement under this head. The supply continues far in excess of demand. Prime can only be quoted at from £3 to £4; second and inferior, nominal.

Fat Sheep.—Were it not for the low price of beef, extreme rates would rule, as prime wethers are very much in demand. I have sold during the week a flock of Mr. Harnett's, from Moneroo, at 18s, and a flock of Mr. William Bradley's, Moneroo, at an average of 18s 8½d per head. These rates may be taken as fair quotations.

Store Sheep.—Nothing likely to be done until after shearing. I have several lots of maiden and breeding ewes, and store wethers to dispose of, but buyers seem disinclined to operate until the sheep are divested of their fleeces.

Store Cattle.—I have several lots to dispose of, but have no transactions to report.

Horses dull of sale, except stanch draught, which would sell at fair rates.

Produce at the Railway Terminus.—Fat calves, 17s to 40s; pigs, dressed, 4½d to 5½d per lb.; roasters, 2s 6d to 8s; butter, in roll, 1s 2d to 1s 11d; in keg, 6d to 1s 1d per lb.; bacon, 5d to 6d per lb.; hams, 8d per lb.; eggs, 7d to 10d per dozen; cheese, 3d to 6d per lb.

Meat Sales at Lime-street Wharf.—These sales have been well attended during the week, and are increasing daily in public favour. I have sold during the week about 150 carcases; beef at from ½d to 1½d per lb. 600 carcases mutton, 2½d to 3½d per lb.

13th September, 1861.

CATTLE CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Pitt and Sullivan report that the market is glutted with middling and inferior cattle. Some lots have been sold at 2s per stone for store purposes. We quote best quality £4, middling £3 to £3.

September 13th.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

[DURHAM AND IRWIN.]

WOOL.—The non-arrival of the English mail has prevented any important transactions in this market. The wools to hand this day consisted of scoured fleece, lambs, &c., which were sold as follows:—Lambs, WW over C, 1 bale at 25d; scoured fleece, WW over C, 3 bales at 25d; locks, H, 1 bale at 11d; lambs, H, 1 bale at 21d; mixed, C, 1 pocket at 12d; skin wool, H, 1 bale at 21½d; fleece (scoured), H in diamond, 1 bale at 26d; mixed, F, 1 pocket at 5d per lb.

Sheepskins continue in good demand at previous rates. About 2000 were offered this day at auction, and disposed of at full rates, thus:—WB, 4 bales at 9½d; P, 3 bundles (pelts) at 4d; F, 4 bales at 8½d; C&B, 4 ditto at 8d; OW, 6 bundles at 9½d; R, 1 lot at 7½d; J, 1 lot at 8½d per lb.

Tallow.—Only 18 casks, of inferior quality, were offered this day, and disposed of as follows:—OW, 1 cask at 34s 6d; NN, 2 casks at 37s; F, 4 casks at 37s; T, 2 casks at 39s 6d; H, 4 casks at 37s 9d; F, 3 casks at 36s 6d; CY, 2 casks at 26s 9d, per cwt.

Hides.—The market is without animation, and prices have a downward tendency; 551 hides were offered this day, one parcel of which was withdrawn. Prices realised as follows:—98 at 6s, 63 at 11s 9d, 40 at 9s 9d, 31 at 13s, 139 at 14s; CY, 104 at 14s. Calfskins, 4 at 1s 3d each. Kip leather, 1 lot at 1s 3d; sole, inferior, at 4½d per lb. Horns, 1 lot at 12s 6d, 1 lot at 12s, per 100. Shankbones, 1 lot at £4 2s 6d per ton.

13th September.

LABOUR MARKET.

[HAIGH AND BROWN.]

The demand for agricultural and horticultural labour has much increased since the spring season has commenced. The attraction of the Otago gold-fields, and the numerous hands required by contractors, have to some extent drained our market of unskilled surplus labour, and wages may be considered firm at the quotations of our late reports.

BONDED STOCKS.

Week ending 13th September.

DESCRIPTION.		Stock on hand 6th September.	Received into Stock.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 13th September.
Rum—West India	gals.	137,102	6311	3,462	1,726	138,225
East India		5,175	...	1,000	...	4,175
Foreign		8,097	...	...	53	8,044
All other Spirits		3,782	455	355	1	3,881
Brandy		170,895	6240	3,528	3,364	170,243
Geneva		62,501	...	3,169	2,328	57,004
Whisky		27,089	530	717	326	27,276
Liqueurs		2,971	...	9	35	2,927
Gin		12,293	391	383	303	11,998
Wine		173,852	40,145	5,419	2,256	206,322
Tobacco—	lbs.					
Manufactured		1,012665	69,648	11,041	4,915	1,065657
Leaf		1,182	...	...	...	1,182
Cigars		30,171	9,290	1,390	2,181	35,890
Snuff		2,112	...	...	...	2,112

Sugar.—Stock on hand 6th September, 38 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 25lbs.; received into stock, 298 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 24lbs.; delivered for home consumption, 109 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 3 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.; stock on hand 13th September, 224 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb.

Coffee.—Stock on hand 6th September, 67 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs.; received into stock, 23 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.; delivered for home consumption, 5 tons, 6 cwt.; delivered for exportation, 1 ton 11 cwt. 3 qrs.; stock on hand 13th September, 90 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs.

Tea.—Stock on hand 6th September, 1,663,552 lbs.; delivered for home consumption, 22,533 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 3,004 lbs.; stock on hand 13th September, 1,658,015 lbs.

Chicory.—Stock on hand 6th September, 5,689 lbs.; stock on hand 13th September, 5,689 lbs.

Opium.—Stock on hand 6th September 5,323 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 29 lbs.; stock on hand 13th September, 5,294 lbs.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—A special meeting of this council was held on Saturday, the 7th instant. Present—the Chairman, and councillors Smith, Lynch, Alston, and Steel. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Chairman addressed the meeting, stating that he had called this council together for the purpose of passing a resolution to establish a cash credit to the amount of £500, with the Oriental Bank Corporation, and informed them that an answer had been received from the solicitor of that bank to former application from this council respecting the said credit. Reports: the clerk reported that he had an interview with the solicitor for the bank, who gave him the draft resolution requiring to be passed by this council, which he had placed in the hands of the chairman. Moved by councillor Alston, and seconded by councillor Steel, "That by virtue of the 87th section of the Municipality Act, 1858, the council do borrow from the Oriental Bank Corporation such sum or sums of money from time to time as may be required (not exceeding in the entire indebtedness to the bank at any one time the sum of five hundred pounds) for the permanent improvements of the municipality, and that such accommodation be obtained by opening a cash credit with that bank, that the rates and property of the municipality be pledged to secure the same, and that all such moneys shall be drawn by cheques in the usual way, and signed by the chairman and one other member of the Finance Committee, and be countersigned by the council clerks. The motion was put, and carried. Proposed by councillor Alston, and seconded by councillor Lynch, "That the chairman be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution, with a copy of the proclamation of this municipality, and the Governor's authority to borrow money, to the manager of the Oriental Bank, requesting him at once to establish the required cash credit, &c., and that he be empowered to transfer the account standing to the credit of this municipality at the Bank of New South Wales to the Oriental Bank." Put and carried. This terminated the business of the special meeting, and the Council rose.—Tuesday, the 10th September instant: The usual fortnightly meeting of this council was held this day, at 7 p.m. Present—the Chairman, and councillors Smith, Perry, Westaway, Lynch, Steel, Taylor, Reddy, and Alston. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence—Letters received and despatched by this council since last meeting were read, viz.: No. 1, from the Gas Company in reference to the lighting of four lamps; No. 2, to the manager of Oriental Bank in reference to cash credit; No. 3, from the solicitor to said bank; No. 4, to the Secretary for Lands in reference to grants of public lands; No. 5, from the Under Secretary acknowledging receipt of same; No. 6, from the chairman of the Woolahra council in reference to position of gas-pillars on the New South Head; No. 7, to the chairman of Woolahra in reply; No. 8, to the chairman and council of Cudgegong, conveying vote of thanks passed by this council on the 27th ultimo for their courtesy in forwarding Mr. Martin's (Q. C.) opinion on the collection of arrears of rates; No. 9, from the Surveyor-General in reference to proclamation of streets, &c.; No. 10, from Mr. William Dean suggesting certain repairs to that part of the road leading to his premises on the north side of the Old South Head Road; No. 11, from Gas Company, forwarding articles of agreement for signature and seal; No. 12, to the secretary of the Gas Company, protesting against a certain clause contained in said articles; No. 13, to Solicitor-General, in reference to by-laws; No. 14, to Mr. Sutherland, M.L.A., in reference to grants of public lands from the Government; No. 15, from the Colonial Secretary, forwarding further by-laws of this council confirmed; No. 16, to the manager of the Oriental Bank, requesting him to establish a cash credit to the amount of £500, agreeable to the resolution passed by this council respecting said credit; No. 17, to Mr. Sutherland, M.L.A.; No. 18, from contractors of the Old South Head Road, kerb and gutter, submitting account current; No. 19, from Mr. Thomas Glover, complaining of a nuisance in front of his premises; No. 20, from the manager of the Oriental Bank, informing this council that the credit for £500 has been established, and that the cheques from this council will be duly honoured to the above extent. Reports: The treasurer reported having, agreeable to vote of council at the last meeting, made payments to the amount of £22 12s. 5d. The chairman reported that he had withdrawn the balance account credit of this municipality from the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to £226 13s. 5d., and attended with the treasurer and the clerk, on the 9th instant, at the Oriental Bank as requested by this council, for the purpose of transferring said amount into that bank, likewise to arrange for formally opening credit established by leaving their signatures as requested. The chairman of the Committee of Works reported progress of the works on hand by the contractors on the Old South Head Road, and day labourers, stating that an amount of £56 7s. 6d. would be required for the payment of wages and amount of contract due up to date; he likewise recommended to this council to appoint some responsible overseer to superintend the works. Councillor Alston moved, and councillor Smith seconded, "That the above report be received and adopted, and that the amount of £56 7s. 6d. be placed in the treasurer's hands for the payment of accounts referred to. Miscellaneous: Two accounts due for printing and advertising to *Empire* and *Sydney Morning Herald* were placed upon the table, and referred to the Finance Committee. Resolved, "That a suitable iron safe, for the purpose of the safe keeping of all books and muniments, the property of this council, be procured; and also that the municipal plans be mounted on rollers and bound, and a cedar box be made for keeping them in, so as to preserve them from injury and dust." Referred to the Committee of General Purposes. Notices of motion:—Councillor Taylor gave notice that he would move at the next meeting, "1. That the portion of the Lower South Head Road, on the south side, from the Glenmore Road to the Tollbar, be kerbed and guttered. 2. That the junction of Underwood-street and the Point Piper Road be laid with a four or six course gutter." Special report from the chairman of works respecting Dowling-street:—"That, having inspected the said street, in accordance to instructions received from this council of the 27th ultimo, he considered the same required to be ballasted and blinded from the southern end, at the junction of the Botany Road, running easterly to a distance of 250 yards, which would require the sum upon the estimate for said street." Moved by councillor Taylor, and seconded by councillor Lynch, "That the above reported be received and adopted." Put and carried. Proposed by councillor Alston, and seconded by councillor Reddy, "That the formation of Dowling-street be done by contract, to the width of fifteen feet from the eastern building line, and that tenders be called for through the daily newspapers as soon as plans and specifications are prepared." Put and carried. Moved by councillor Reddy, and seconded by councillor Taylor, "That Mr. Meyers, the secretary of this municipality, be permanently employed as superintendent of works, under the immediate direction of the chairman of the committee of works, and that his salary for that office be one pound per week during the progress of the works." An amendment was moved by councillor Smith, and seconded by councillor Westaway, "That some working man be employed to act as overseer." The amendment being put was negatived. The original motion was then put and carried. Order of the day.—Moved by councillor Reddy, and seconded by councillor Taylor, "That the clerk publish in the daily newspapers a notice to omnibus and car proprietors, that the stand as appointed by this council and confirmed by the Governor, &c., will, from the 23rd instant, be on the southern side of the Old South Head Road, nearly opposite Point Piper Road, and that the committee of works be empowered to level a portion of land for that purpose, at a cost not exceeding £5, the same to be done by day labour." Put, and carried unanimously. Consideration of correspondence.—Proposed by councillor Perry, and seconded by councillor Westaway, "That the subject of the Surveyor-General's letter of the 30th ultimo be postponed for further consideration. Put and carried. Resolved, "That the clerk be instructed to acknowledge Mr. W. Dean's letter of the 2nd instant, stating that it was the council's intention to carry out the necessary improvement of that part of the road alluded to by him." Moved by councillor Reddy, and seconded by councillor Westaway, "That the municipal seal be now affixed to the articles of agreement of the Australian Gas Light Company." Put, and carried unanimously. The seal was affixed to the document referred to by the clerk, and attested by him. The chairman being requested to verify the same, refused to do so, until the clause referred to in his protest be struck out by the Gas Company. Moved by councillor Lynch, and seconded by councillor Reddy, "That this council adjourn until this day fortnight, the 24th instant."

REDFERN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—At the usual fortnightly meeting of the above council, held on Friday the 13th instant, the following business was transacted:—Present, the chairman and councillors Renwick, Wild, Woods, Blundell, and Royce. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the finance committee, recommending the payment of various sums amounting to £62 6s. 10d, was read and adopted. The following correspondence was then read:—1. From the Colonial Secretary's office, respecting the confirmation of a by-law. 2. From Messrs. Rowley, Holdsworth, and Garrick, requesting compensation for injury to Mr. Garrick's property in Buckingham-street. 3 and 4. From Mr. Fitzhardinge, solicitor, requesting compensation on behalf of Mr. Cranny and Mr. Sirkett for injury to their properties in George-street. 5. From the Town Clerk, Sydney, respecting the erection of two gas lamps in Cleveland-street. 6. From Mr. John Walton, respecting taxes paid by him for the late Municipal Council Chambers. It was moved by councillor Royce, seconded by councillor Wild, and carried, "That the tender of William Smith for the delivery of rubble stone at 2s. 6d. per ton be accepted." It was moved by councillor Woods, seconded by councillor Wild, and carried, "That the improvement committee meet at ten o'clock on Monday next, to take into consideration the various applications for compensation for injuries to property caused by the raising of the streets, and that a deputation wait on Mr. Woodhouse, at the Bank of New South Wales, at twelve o'clock same day, relative to the cash credit bond." The council then adjourned until seven o'clock p.m., on Friday, the 27th instant.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY.—This Municipal Council met on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant. Present—the chairman, councillors Birrell, Vickery, Smith, Browne, Watkins, Simmons, Dickson, and Campbell. The minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence:—Copies of letters dispatched since the last meeting read—first, to the honorable the Secretary for Lands in reference to proposed deviation of Waverley-street; second, to Mr. Robert Massie, in reply to a communication received from that gentleman. Reports: The chairman of finance committee, councillor Dickson, brought up and moved the adoption of a report recommending the payment of £12 6s. 8d. for salary. The report adopted. In pursuance of notice given at last meeting it was moved by councillor Smith, and carried unanimously, "That a select committee be appointed consisting of the chairman of by-law and improvement committees with the mover, to take into consideration and report upon the best method of removing the difficulties at present existing between the owners of unimproved lands within this municipality and this council, having reference at the same time to the interests of those who have already paid their taxes." It was then moved by Councillor Dickson, and resolved, "That the commission of five per cent on the contracts due to the architect, for council chamber, be voted by this council." A notice of motion on the business paper, by councillor Campbell was, by consent, withdrawn. The business having concluded, the council rose.

THREE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.—Bet, better, best left alone.
"I say, Bob, you have been to Canton, haven't you?"—"Yes."—"Well, can you speak China?"—"Yes, a little—that is, I speak *broken China*."

PORT OF SYDNEY.

ENTRIES passed at the Customs during the week ending Saturday, September 14th.

IMPORTS.

	£		£
Ale, 469 packages	1870	Jams, 10 cases	39
Apparel, 1 package	20	Lamps, 6 packages	195
Apothecaries' ware, 42 packages	468	Medicine, 4 packages	58
Bacon, 79 packages	17	Malt, 8 tanks	306
Bagatelle boards, 2	70	Nails, 327 packages	490
Beche-le-mer, 24 bags	75	Oil, 573 packages	201
Beer, 269 packages	1220	Oysters, 678 cases	1200
Brandy, 19 hogsheads	564	Oilstores, 561 packages	1366
Boots, 151 packages	2878	Paperhangings, 12 packages	239
Books, 10 cases	240	Paper, 54 packages	549
Coal, 120 tons	200	Pipes, 41 boxes	25
Cocoanuts, 800	10	Pianos, 7	410
Clothing, 19 packages	860	Potatoes, 125 tons	1000
Chimney glasses, 3 cases	80	Pork, 47 packages	200
Corks, 11 bales	132	Pumps, 9 packages	120
Cottons, 6 cases	160	Palings, 112,000	112
Cheese, 7 packages	35	Ribbons, 6 packages	250
Confectionery, 2 packages	35	Rum, 24 hogsheads	210
Candles, 500 boxes	770	Rock salt, 5 tons	9
Dripstones, 24 packages	70	Sewing machines, 17	265
Drugs, 23 packages	170	Silks, 2 cases	200
Drapery, 209 packages	6154	Skins, 12 bales	169
Earthenware, 32 packages	500	Syrups, 12 packages	8
Effects, 3 packages	40	Seeds, 4 packages	6
Flour, 50 tons	450	Salt, 17 tons	25
Furniture, 20 packages	100	Snuff, 1 case	28
Fuze, 10 packages	29	Saddlery, 9 packages	348
Fancy goods, 8 packages	190	Slops, 41 packages	2150
Fruit, 125 packages	157	Stationery, 11 packages	315
Gum, 10 tons	180	Soda, 64 casks	320
Grindery, 13 packages	360	Soap, 30 boxes	20
Hides, 365	264	Tobacco, 563 packages	10,817
Hams, 252	55	Tallow, 35 casks	341
Hardware, 136 packages	1738	Tea, 265 packages	1435
Harmonium	120	Tools, 16 packages	60
Haberdashery, 14 packages	968	Wine, 135 hogsheads 30 quarter-casks	2850
Hats, 16 cases	700	White spirits, 20 hogsheads	275
Iron 20 tons	305	Woodware, 20 packages	150
Ironmongery, 14 packages	640	Wool, 95 bales	1870

EXPORTS.

	£		£
Ale, 30 packages	92	Flour, 118 tons	1885
Arrowroot, 7 cases	30	Grindery, 10 packages	350
Beef, 90 tierces	322	Glass, 2 packages	13
Books, 2 cases	20	Geneva, 545 packages	171
Boots, 12 packages	271	Horses, 29	672
Beer, 47 packages	215	Hardware, 29 packages	129
Brandy, 188 packages	670	Hides, 987	810
Butter, 70 packages	220	Iron wire, 393 bundles	319
Biscuits, 7½ tons	186	Iron, 11 tons	83
Bags, 20 bales	65	Ironmongery, 74 packages	497
Birds, 15 cages	118	Leather goods, 4 packages	156
Cedar, 26,560 feet	260	Leather, 22 packages	776
Cordials, 40 cases	40	Maize, 400 bushels	90
Currants, 10 barrels	50	Oil, 10 packages	17
Corks, 4 bales	35	Oilstores, 134 packages	540
Coffee, 4 packages	25	Paper, 3 bales	80
Clocks, 4 cases	20	Rum, 18 hogsheads	225
Chromate of iron, 10 tons	60	Sovereigns, 2 boxes	10,000
Clocks, 4 cases	20	Sugar, 112 tons	5208
Cigars, 19 cases	451	Salt, 4 tons	30
Coffee, 56 bags	109	Saddlery, 13 packages	130
Cocoa, 3 cases	17	Soap, 100 boxes	100
Coal, 338 tons	434	Sago, 10 cases	22
Drays, 9	236	Tea, 401 packages	1408
Drugs, 2 packages	—	Tobacco, 123 packages	846
Drapery, 86 packages	3739	Tallow, 40 casks	920
Effects, 34 packages	174	Vestas, 1 case	40
Earthenware, 1 package	15	Whisky, 28 packages	78
Furniture, 37 packages	390	Wine, 116 packages	531
Fruit, 1064 packages	1435		

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Kembla (s.), 303 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 13th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd servant and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lea, Messrs Moriarty, Thorne, Bush, Collett, Frome, and 24 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Ellen, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold Bay 12th instant. Captain, agent.

Squaw, brig, 166 tons, Captain Moulton, from Melbourne 6th instant. In ballast. Sawkins and Hays, agents.

Brilliant, schooner, 112 tons, Captain Stephens, from Warrnambool 6th instant. W. Wright, agent.

Early Bird, American barque, 490 tons, Captain Cook, from Port Townsend 22nd July. A. Tange and Co., agent.

Mandarin, barque, 500 tons, Captain Sinclair, from Adelaide 5th instant. Captain, agent.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 12th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Miss Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss E. and A. Fairthorn, Miss A. Hoskins, Messrs. Santell, Sandy, Clarke, Fairthorn, Spyer, Peters, Barnes, and 20 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Abbey, schooner, 90 tons, Captain Crockett, from Circular Head 9th instant. Captain, agent.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Gazelle, brig, 230 tons, Captain Stafford, from New Caledonia 8th instant. Passengers—Captain Bailey, and 4 in the steerage. Anderson, Campbell, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

London, for Hongkong.
Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne.
Samson (s.), for Brisbane.

SEPTEMBER 15.

La Prime, for Pondicherry.
City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
Mountain Maid, for Port Cooper.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Ann, for Brisbane; Lady Denison, for Adelaide; Golden Spring, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Lady Denison, brig, 129 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and two children.

Golden Spring, brig, 190 tons, Captain Rozea, for Melbourne. Passenger—Mr. Johnson.

Mountain Maid, brig, 190 tons, Captain Watts, for Port Cooper.

Rangatira (s.), Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Crouch, Mr. C. F. Crouch, Mr. W. Peverly, Mrs. Huddart, Miss Shaw, and 9 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Courier, from Panbula, with 40 tons potatoes; Unknown and Venus, from Wollongong, with 117 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 36 bales hay, 10 bags maize, 4 coops poultry, 8 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Jessie, for Manning River; Sacramento, Lydia, Unknown, and Carnation, for Wollongong; Tiger and H. M. Warfield, for Newcastle; Traveller, for the Hawkesbury; William and Ann, for Shellharbour; Colina, for Bellambi.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Mandarin, from Adelaide: 100 bags flour, Dunn and Sons; 1000 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 1055 bags wheat, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 1100 bags flour, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 500 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 60 bags flour, Captain Sinclair; 700 bags flour, N. Caston; 718 bags flour, Order.

Brilliant, from Warrnambool: 100 tons potatoes, W. Wright.

Early Bird, from Puget Sound: 296,036 feet lumber, A. Tange and Co.

City of Sydney (s.), from Melbourne: 98 cases bitters, 350 cases brandy, 100 cases wine, Baar and Co.; 6 packages, Knight, Brothers; 9 packages, Saddington and Son; 140 chests tea, 62 cases oil, 4 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 5 packages, Samuels; 52 packages China goods, Chin Chin; 30 cases chicory, 19 barrels ginger, J. Dean; 17 packages, W. G. Sprigg and Co.; 17 packages, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 50 casks whisky, Saunders; 21 packages, Watson; 10 hogsheads 20 quarter-casks brandy, 52 tierces 9 boxes 21 cases tobacco, 10 cases oil, 178 packages, Order.

Abbey, from Circular Head: 100 tons potatoes, Order.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Gazelle, from New Caledonia: 60 coils rope, 3 bundles skins, Stafford.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Lady Denison, for Adelaide, 121 bags salt, 25 casks pork, 131 bags maize, 70 tierces beef, 5 casks oatmeal, 40 boxes soap, 180 bags biscuit, 54 logs cedar, 375 boards, 5 casks, H. Fisher and Son; 600 spokes, Merriman and Rayner; 20 cases fruit, J. Watts.

Golden Spring, for Melbourne, 7 tons iron, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 230 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 500 bags maize, W. H. Bond; 560 bags maize, 75,600 spokes, W. Wright.

Mountain Maid, for Port Cooper: 10 bags pepper, 230 tons coal, 100 cases geneva, 50 quarter-casks wine, 49 cases brandy, 21 packages, J. J. Peacock; 10 cases hock, L. Chapalay; 31 packages liqueurs, M. Baar and Co.; 13 cases champagne, E. Teillard and Co.; 36 cases oil stores, A. A. Lackerstein.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Lady Denison, this day, at noon, if not underway.

ALL PORTS NEW ZEALAND.—By the Prince Alfred (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Breadalbane, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Strathdon, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR OTAGO.—By the Hirondelle, on Wednesday, at noon.

MAILS BY THE SALSETTE.

General Post Office, September 2nd, 1861.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer SALSETTE will be made up at this office, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 8 p.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 5 and 7 p.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern Countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manilla, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m., 21st instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted before 3 p.m., 21st instant. Newspapers before 2 p.m., same date.

CUSTOM HOUSE: ENTERED OUTWARDS: September 14.—Yarra Yarra (s.), 500 tons, Captain Bell, for Brisbane.

The Early Bird left Port Townsend on the 22nd July, and brings New York intelligence to the 25th June, we having been favoured with San Francisco papers to the 6th July. No vessels are reported at Puget Sound for the colonies.

The Ellen brings up 2000 treenails, 20 hides, 106 bags maize.

Export entries were passed at the Customs, on Saturday, for 1124½ ozs. gold, shipped per Revenue, for Hongkong.

The City of Sydney (s.) left Port Phillip on the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., and Eden on the 14th, at 1 a.m., and arrived at the wharf in Sydney on same date, at 10.30 p.m.; light southerly air the first part, and light northerly air and fine weather the latter part of the passage; passed two steamers on Saturday, at 9 a.m., off Bateman's Bay.

The London (s.), for Hongkong, was towed a considerable distance outside the Heads by the Illalong (s.) on Saturday.

The Gazelle, from New Caledonia, reports the departure of the Coquette for the Feegees; and also having spoken the Aladdin, of Hobart Town, bound south, on Thursday last.

100 drums oil, 64 kegs nails, 42 mould boards, 138 packages, to R. Iredale and Co., were omitted in the manifest of the Lochiel, from London.

Yesterday afternoon as the Manly Beach steamer was rounding Potts' Point, on her passage from Woolloomooloo Bay to Manly Beach, a small sailing boat, containing two men, was observed crossing the steamer's bows. There was hardly any wind, and an endeavour by means of the oars was made by the men in the boat to pull her clear of the steamer's course, but they were unable to do so before the steamer struck her amidships, and she immediately swamped. The two men laid hold of the steamer's bowsprit shrouds, and got on board safe. Seeing the possibility of a collision, the steamer's engines were stopped, and her way deadened as much as possible, or the result might have been very serious.

THE RUSH TO OTAGO.—It is stated that a telegram has been received in Sydney advising the despatch of vessels from this port for Melbourne to proceed from thence to Otago, as they would readily fill with passengers at the rate of £7 10s. per head for the voyage.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
WINDS AND WEATHER.

September 14, 9 a.m.—King's Island, N.W., fresh, clear.
Cape Otway, N., very clear.
Queenscliff, N.W., light, fine, and clear.
Albury, N.E., very foggy.
Wagga Wagga, calm, fine.
Kiandra, S.W., fine and clear.
Gundagai, S.W., fine and clear.
Yass, W., fine and clear.
Goulburn, calm, fine.
Mudgee, calm, very fine.
Bathurst, S.W., fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 13.—Douglas, schooner, 93 tons, Mearns, from Geelong.
September 13.—C. F. Lessing, brig, 251 tons, Lessing, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

September 14.—Moselle, schooner, Chalmers, for Launceston, with 124 tons coal.
September 14.—Rialto, barque, Curry, for Adelaide, with 422 tons small coal.
September 14.—Prince Arthur, barque, Young, for Adelaide, with 608 tons small coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 13.—Bard's Legacy, from Sydney; Peahen, from Brisbane Water.
September 14.—Atlantic and Catherine, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 10.—Viceroy, from Newcastle; City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney.
September 11.—Victor, Fayaway, from Newcastle; Ionian, from Gottenburg; Kent, from London.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The following vessels are advertised to leave for Otago:—The steamer Aldinga, with about 130 passengers on board; the General Jessup, with 50; Giant's Causeway, a large ship, with 420; Genii, another large ship, with 250; while the following are laid on, and likely to sail this week:—Empress of the Seas, Lightning, Helen M'Gaw, Oscar (s.), Oscar, barque, Warren Goddard, Benjamin Heape, Dunedin, Success, and Indus. The steamer City of Hobart has already about 200 passengers engaged, and sails on Wednesday. Information was received in town yesterday of large numbers of the diggers being on their way from Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Castlemaine, bound for the supposed new El Dorado. The present charge for a steerage passage by a sailing vessel is £8, and 10 guineas by steamer. The passengers are landed at Port Chalmers, about nine miles from Dunedin, to which place they can be conveyed by steamer for five shillings. It appears that the charge of £8 for passage money is considered "extortionate" by the men who are now seeking their way to Dunedin, and meetings were held for the purpose of resisting the payment of a larger sum than £5 or £6, many holding out for the former sum. Several persons harangued the meeting in favour of the reduced passage money, and one individual went so far as to openly hint that whoever booked before the next day would be "mobbed." Judging, however, from the orderly nature of the meeting, we are inclined to suppose that this was a piece of vain boasting. It was stated at the meeting that if the diggers refrained from booking until the next (this) day, four vessels were promised to be laid on at the reduced fare, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned till to-day at twelve o'clock. The total number of persons who have taken their departure en route for Otago, from the 30th ultimo to date, is 3060.—*Melbourne Herald*, September 10.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVAL.

July 2.—Alcyone, from Newcastle.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I was surprised, on looking at the burning ship, to see her with her poop out of the water alongside the quay burning furiously. No one can understand why, when it was determined to scuttle her, she was not taken into deep water and totally sunk. The inconvenience and loss of having her berth at the wharf blocked up by wreck would also have been avoided. If it was not intended to extinguish the fire completely by sinking her, why do it at all? If this was intended, why not have done it effectually? Who is to blame? Is any one responsible?

It is said that at another ship fire the vessel was run aground at the North Shore before scuttling, and much astonishment expressed that she did not sink.

These accidents require the supervision of a cool determined able man, who, having once decided what is to be done, will see it done effectually. Let us hope that better sense will be shown should another such catastrophe occur. The idea of wanting fire engines to play on a sunken ship is absurd; it is only when engines fail that so extreme a step as scuttling is required, which at once supersedes engines by submersion.

I am, Sir, &c.,
X.

Sydney, September 14.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Flour, 50 tons	£450	Potatoes, 100 tons	£800
Furs, 10 packages	20	Skins, 12 bales	115
Fruit, 41 packages	85	Syrups 12 packages	6
Hides, 21	11	Tallow, 11 casks	88
Machinery, 3 packages	30	Wool, 50 bales	530

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 14.	8.30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Moderate, and ditto
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Fresh, and ditto
Sept. 15.	8.30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Moderate, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 14TH SEPTEMBER.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury	29·500	50·	49	48·	66·	35·	...	N.E.	1	5
Goulburn	27·972	53·	47·	45·	60·	31·2	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	27·998	51·	42·	...	61·	31·	...	S.W.	1	...
Windsor	30·028	67·	67·9	56·	70·	40·	...	W.	1	2

STATE OF WEATHER.

Albury, very foggy; Goulburn, fine; Bathurst, fine; Windsor, fine.

MELBOURNE.

Cape Otway.—Barometer, 29·835; thermometer, 55·
King's Island.—Barometer, 29·925; thermometer, 57·

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861 SEPTEMBER.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After
16	MONDAY	6 7	5 53	5 30	5 53

MOON.—Full, 19th instant, 0h. 6m. p.m.

NOTICE.—Those persons who have subscribed to this journal, and who are in arrears to some considerable extent, are requested to pay their accounts to the agents of their respective districts, or remit to this Office, before the 20th instant. Those who remain defaulters are informed that payment will be enforced forthwith.

Our agents will not fail in forwarding statements of all moneys received by the 20th instant.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office, September, 1861.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

THE Land Bills have got out of the Upper House and gone down to the Assembly without a single alteration! Such has been the first feat of that wonderful magician, JACK ROBERTSON! It is not usual for Ministers to play bo-peep with important bills, just showing them to one House, and then rushing off with them to the other; but of course nobody expects what is usual from our present Ministers. After the pranks they have already played no one can profess surprise at any fresh novelties they may exhibit in the way of political legerdemain.

It is edifying to contrast Mr. ROBERTSON's manner in introducing the bills with his manner in withdrawing them. When Sir WILLIAM MANNING first suggested that it was open to doubt whether they were suitable measures to be introduced into a nominated House, Mr. ROBERTSON was very flash in his style of pooh-poohing the objection. "The Government was quite prepared to accept all the responsibility of the course adopted." Of course it was. As if the vigilant JACK could ever be caught napping! or as if the inexorable JACK was to be turned aside from his purpose by anything so shadowy as a figment of constitutional law! He had his reasons, known to himself, and quite satisfactory to his own mind, for wishing to initiate the bills in the Council. The Government policy had been all ingeniously planned, and they were not going to be checkmated at the outset by a quibble about money bills. They were not in the habit of paying any deference to constitutional proprieties. They had disregarded all rational interpretations of the meaning of a money bill in the case of the Indemnity Bill, and it would be just as easy to disregard it in the case of the Land Bills, although the variation was at the opposite point of the compass. As to consistency, that of course is a word that does not trouble strong-minded patriots. So far as any obstacle on that score was concerned, Mr. ROBERTSON would not have hesitated. But other considerations, not sufficiently thought of, came in to modify the original determination. There is one fear to which Ministers succumb, and that is the fear of their own followers. Right and wrong mean being in a majority or in a minority. While they would not shrink at anything in which they could get backed up by their partisans, they cry "halt" directly there is any chance of their being deserted. They had not sufficiently calculated the view the Assembly would take of giving the Upper House the initiative, and when muttered grumblings began to be heard in the rear ranks about giving the Council the vantage ground which the first consideration of the bills would afford, they quickly saw the expediency of altering their policy. And so Mr. ROBERTSON has withdrawn the Land Bills from the Upper House, ostensibly in deference to the suggestions of Sir W. MANNING, really in deference to the discontent of his own followers.

Whether the introduction of the bills into the Council was secretly intended to procrastinate the settlement of the land question, or was really designed to forward it, can only be conjectured. Ministers have no right to complain if they are suspected of sinister schemes. Mr. ROBERTSON especially should remember that his loud professions of anxiety on behalf of land reform are entirely at variance with the whole course of his parliamentary conduct. He, more than any man, has kept the question unsettled up to this moment, and it is patent to every one that to this procrastination he owes his tenure of office. He is not entitled, therefore, to find fault with the inferences that are unavoidably drawn. When he upset Mr. COWPER's first Land Bill, his ostensible reason for doing so was that the bill did not go far enough—as not containing the principle of free selection before survey. Yet he admitted that the bill was a step in the direction of the policy he wished to see taken. If he had been purely and intelligently patriotic, he would have accepted, on behalf of the people, any instalment of his own policy, and left it to a subsequent session to superadd such additional provisions as he thought necessary to make the public land policy perfect. To stand in the way of any legislation until what he thought a perfect measure was passed, was to assume that there could be any such thing as finality in legislation on the question. Now, if anything is clear, it is that one Land Bill will lead on to another. We do not need the experience of Victoria to prove this. The very provisions of Mr. ROBERTSON's bills show that they pave the way for other and future alterations. A revolutionary policy from the nature of the case, can never be permanent.

Mr. ROBERTSON's excuse for opposing Mr. Cooper's Bill is inconsistent with his professions on behalf of giving prompt facilities for the acquisition of land. His opposition, however, had the effect of getting him into office, and giving him undisputed control over the question. After getting into office, the next question is how to keep there, and a policy of procrastination has answered equally well in this respect. The assumed prior necessity for Electoral Reform did very well for one cause of delay, and was very readily accepted by the people it flattered. When at length the presentation of the question came on, because it could no longer be put off, it was presented only in form. Had there been my real desire to pass a Land Bill, Mr. HAY's amendment would not have stood in the way. That amendment was flexible. There never was a Parliamentary opposition more moderate than that which Mr. HAY was then leading, nor one that showed less of faction and more honest anxiety to compromise rather than exaggerate differences of opinion. If Mr. ROBERTSON had been really zealous for the "poor man" he would have had no difficulty whatever that session in passing a liberal Land Bill. But it did not suit to do that, and under the pretence of great popular zeal, he again postponed legislation. Last session the case was more glaring still. The bills had been all but passed. The Council was prepared to concede every point but one, and that point did not at all touch the principle of the bill, and was a stipulation of the most obvious fairness. It was simply that land should be exempt from free selection which any one was anxious should be put up to auction. Never was there a fainter excuse for postponing a bill than the urgent necessity of resisting such a proviso as this. Yet this was made the pretext for swamping the House—a course which it was foreseen would lead to the loss of the bill. If there had been any honest anxiety on behalf of the "people," does any one believe that any statesman would have refused to accept a bill because tarnished with so slight a limitation of his original proposals.

A much longer vacation than necessary has intervened, and whether there is any intention to carry the bills this session is still matter of doubt. The more it becomes evident that but for having these bills in hand the Government would go out, the stronger is the reason for not urging them on, or for at least keeping back their completion till the very close of the session.

The Cabinet policy would not be completely exhibited if, in addition to the adroitness with which the land question has been kept on hand, it were not also noted with what skill the whole blame of the delay has been laid on the squatters—the very class who have suffered the most severely from the long and painful uncertainty in which they have been kept.

THE papers read by Mr. WOORE before the Philosophical Society will at least do this much good, that they help to ventilate a question which is of paramount importance to the prosperity of the colony. Whether right or wrong in his peculiar views, he sets thinking those who are most interested in coming to a right conclusion, and those practical minds which being conversant with the details of public works are able to improve upon suggestions which contain within them the germ of truth, and which when modified or added to, will go far to realise the advantages anticipated. On matters of engineering, we profess to pronounce no *ex cathedra* opinions, but certain it is, that the man who demonstrates the practicability of constructing a railroad adapted to the surface of the country, sufficiently durable not to be worn out before it has repaid its cost, sufficiently economical to be within the existing financial means of the colony, and capable of carrying a traffic equal to our present and immediately prospective commerce, renders a greater service to the colony, does more to promote settlement, to increase the number of freeholders, to make agriculture remunerative, and to bind families to the soil, than all the agitators on the land question put together. The one grand obstruction in this country to agriculture has been the cost of getting produce to market. Once let that difficulty be conquered, and the question of corn growing will settle itself. If it had been possible, during the last ten years, to have made some hundreds of miles of cheap railroad, north, west, and south, the free selection cry would have been superseded, and we might have been spared the political and financial crisis into which we have been plunged. It is still roads, more than reform, that the country stands in need of.

It is one of the misfortunes of the Government monopoly of railways, that it puts an extinguisher on all the suggestions of private and unofficial individuals, and withdraws the stimulus which would otherwise exist to investigation and experiment. Everybody looks to the Government to do everything, the Government looks to the department, the department looks to its professional advisers, and thus everything is thrown upon one or two officials already overburdened with the details of departmental management, and perhaps not unnaturally prejudiced in favour of their professional notions, and not over-ready to believe in the excellence of suggestions which come from mere outsiders.

At the time when Government assumed the control of our railways, private enterprise was utterly at fault, and it seemed then that official management was the only resource. The gains of commerce were so considerable, and so completely absorbed the available capital of the colony, and the price of labour was so high, that there was nothing to attract capital in the direction of railway investment. Yet it may be doubted whether in the long run the colonists will not be found to have suffered rather than to have gained by that invocation of Government help, which at one time seemed the only resource. We imagine, if it had been possible for the Government to have sternly and steadily refused to undertake the construction of railways, that though for a time during the height of the gold mania all railway progress would necessarily have remained in abeyance, yet that before this, private enterprise, compelled incessantly to contemplate the question, would have done something towards finding a practical solution of it. We certainly should not have had our present locomotive railroads; and whatever convenience or benefit they have confered, would have been missed, but neither should we have had our present unproductive debt, while some attempts at horse-power railways, more or less successful, or at any rate more or less indicative of the direction in which success was to be attained, would have been developed. The study of the subject would not have been foreclosed. Capitalists, speculators, inventors, would have been continually attracted to the investigation of it. There would have been a chance for anybody who could propound a scheme that sufficiently commended itself to seem worthy of a trial, and every fresh experiment, on however small a scale, would have cleared the ground for further advances in the right direction, and thus, though by the present time we might not have attained to much that could be pointed to as complete, we might have succeeded pretty nearly in accumulating a large quantity of valuable information, and in determining with tolerable accuracy the style of road most suited to the circumstances of the colony, all things considered. At present our position is simply this: we have experimented only in one direction, and have discovered that that direction looks very much like a failure, and seems to be foreclosed against further advances.

We have made some miles of substantial locomotive railway, for which there is not sufficient traffic to pay an interest on their cost; yet the country through which they have passed, presents fewer difficulties than that which remains to be conquered. Given, the same style of railway—the same limits as to gradients and curves, and it is impossible that the cost of construction can be reduced. To get to the great table-lands on the south, west, and north, we must face an outlay of capital, and a delay in the course of construction, which is altogether incommensurate with our means and requirements. We are still, therefore, on the threshold of experiment. "What next?" is the question which every one asks. "Try a cheaper style of locomotive line" says one, "with stiffer gradients and sharper curves, and a different style of engines and carriages to adapt themselves to a lighter and more serpentine line, but on no account forego the employment of the locomotive, as otherwise what is gained in cost of construction is lost in cost of haulage." "Apply the natural resources of the colony," says another, "use wood and horses. Locomotives must be imported at great cost; iron rails ditto; while wood, of the most durable description, exists in abundance, horses are reared without difficulty, and food can be procured in abundance. By a proper combination of the material abundantly at our disposal, we could meet our present wants at an outlay within our present means." Whichever of these two recommendations may be the soundest, the fact remains, that in the absence of experiment, the point is still in dispute, and that, as Government is the only acting party, everything has to await the slow process of Parliamentary debate and Executive decision.

There are some signs, however, that, in various quarters the public is getting impatient of waiting on Government, and is disposed to begin tentatively to take the question again into its own hands. Nothing could be more fortunate for the colony than the development of such a spirit, and nothing more likely to promote it than the suggestion of schemes which are obviously practicable.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.

THE *Ball arat Star* has been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter, dated Tuapeka, 18th August, addressed to a citizen at Ballaarat:—"There is no doubt that a gully has been opened just now as rich as any part of Australia for its size, but whether the field will extend remains for the summer to prove. The fact that two thousand men remain at work during a winter of great severity is a proof that nearly all are doing something. The gully is only three miles long, and every foot occupied. A party of five washed out 13lbs. weight last week, another of six washed out 7lbs. weight. Although it is only five weeks begun, hundreds have netted from £50 to £2000. Few have done nothing that have tools and provisions. * * My party could not get our nose squeezed in where the ground was rich, so we were fain to try it where it was poor; and by dint of management we have knocked out during the three months we have been here 20s. per day per man—rather chilling when greenhorns are boasting of pounds' weight a day, and losing all their fine gold. In fact the gully will pay to be worked over again. Everything is awfully dear, although only thirty miles from a market, and forty-five from Dunedin, the shipping port. The roads are so bad that carriage is £100 a ton. Unless the field enlarge, I fear diggers coming from your quarter will get sold. They ought to bear in mind at any rate that our Government is intending to make the most of the thing by increasing the excitement for the purpose of procuring inexpensive immigration. No money was voted last Council for immigration in the belief that this gold discovery would bring plenty at their own expense. To sum up, this goldfield is very rich, what there is of it, but that is very little. However, when fine weather sets in it will be well tried." Another letter had been received from Mr. Padley, late of Ballaarat, in which he states that he has realised £600 since his arrival. Himself and party have divided thirty ounces per man. As he was writing the party was averaging five ounces per man per day. Others were said to be doing equally well. The weather was sharp, and there were numerous arrivals.

The following portion of a letter, in reference to the New Zealand Gold-fields, has been supplied to the *Bendigo Advertiser*, and is published under the head of "What Dunedin is like":—"Dunedin, 30th August, 1861. We arrived after a magnificent passage of six days. The greatest excitement prevails on account of the fine yields of gold obtained by nearly everybody on this diggings. It is anticipated that this will be a very extensive gold-field. About 6000 ounces go by the Oscar for Melbourne to-day. I have seen upwards of 5000 ounces myself in our own bank. If you are thinking of coming down, you ought to come at once, but you had better hear the news yourself, and then you can judge. Everything is very dear here; living is 100 per cent. higher than in Victoria. Meat 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Carriage to the diggings is charged by the lb.; 1s. per lb. is the charge. Dunedin is a God-forsaken looking place after Melbourne or Sandhurst; but I suppose we must put up with it."

LECTURES THIS EVENING.—In the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, at 8 o'clock, a lecture by the Rev. Thomas Smith, on "Havelock."—At the Church School-house, Adolphus-street, Balmain, at half-past seven o'clock, the Rev. W. Stack delivers a lecture, taking for his subject: "A Synod without a Synod Bill.—Mr. Alexander Gordon delivers a lecture, at eight o'clock, in connection with the Darling Point Mutual Improvement Society. Subject: "How our Forefathers Travelled."—Mr. A. Hodgson lectures at the School of Arts, St. Leonard's, at seven o'clock. Subject: "Self-made Men."—David O'Neill delivers a discourse on the proceedings of the Irish Brigade in Italy, in St. Patrick's Hall, Church-hill.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—A special general meeting, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, at eight o'clock p.m., of members of the institution, "to consider the propriety of allowing the public to attend the Discussion Class as heretofore."—A general meeting of the members of the Albert Cricket Club, in the Club-room, King-street, at half-past seven p.m.

American Agricultural Implements, Chairs, &c.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct attention to their very extensive unreserved sale, this day, of American agricultural implements, shovels, chairs, oars, &c., &c., to close consignments. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 7 p.m.

THE debate on the Agricultural Licenses is adjourned to Tuesday, with a prospect of vote in favour of Ministers.

Miners are still rushing to New Zealand.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Saturday, 8 p.m.

ARRIVED.

Corsair Bride, barque, from Mauritius 44 days.
Gazelle, from Launceston.

ADELAIDE.

Friday, 6 p.m.

The flour market to-day has shown some activity. Best brands are £14 to £14 5s., and other brands £13 10s. to £13 5s.; wheat, 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d.

Much anxiety manifested on account of the mail being behind.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

The markets remain unaltered.
No mail.

MAITLAND CRIMINAL COURT.

(Abridged from the Maitland papers.)

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 11th AND 12th SEPTEMBER.

BEFORE his Honor the Chief Justice.

Benjamin White was charged with having, on the 23rd day of March, 1859, committed wilful and corrupt perjury. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Faucett.

The case of Weakly and White, out of which the present action arises, is so well known that it is unnecessary to give the full particulars here. It appears that in March, 1859, the prisoner was tried at the Maitland Circuit Court for the seduction of Mary Weakly, and it was during this action that the perjury was said to have been committed, by the present defendant then and there stating that he never proposed marriage to Mary Weakly, never took improper liberties with her, and never had improper intercourse with her, whereas in truth the reverse was the case, as was fully proved on the present occasion, by several witnesses, as also the fact of the present defendant denying the same.

The trial occupied two days, the evidence being very voluminous. The principal points were as follow:—It having been proved that the words in issue had been used on the first trial—Mary Weakly deposed that, in January, 1857, she first knew the prisoner, who was a farmer living near her father's residence. About September, 1857, she became more intimately acquainted with him, at which time he came to the house, and requested of her father permission to pay his addresses to her. The father said he would take time to consider of it, and would consult his daughter. A few days afterwards the prisoner called at Mr. Weakly's house, and took tea, when he received the permission required, and made frequent visits to her from that time until April, 1858. About the beginning of November the prisoner attempted to take improper liberties with her, which she repulsed, but he succeeded on another occasion, about a fortnight afterwards, he having overcome her scruples by observing that they might consider themselves as man and wife, and only required the minister to pronounce the words. Similar occurrences took place during the months of November, December, January, February, and April, but she was not certain as to March. In April, having become *enciente*, she spoke to the prisoner, and he promised to marry her shortly. In July, 1858, the father became aware of her condition, and went with his daughter to the prisoner, who promised to marry her, but said he was then short of money, whereupon the father offered to give his daughter £50 on the morrow, and the prisoner then told the witness to go home and get her things ready, and he would call on the following Thursday to appoint the day on which the marriage should take place; he, however, never called. The father and daughter visited the prisoner again, and he appointed to meet the daughter on the following Sunday at the railway bridge, which appointment he did not keep. The next interview took place in November, 1859, after the trial, when the prisoner called at Mr. Weakly's house, and was denied entrance, but allowed to see the child at his earnest entreaty, which he kissed as soon as he saw it, making some remark. He then wished to see witness and make the matter up by marrying her.

George Weakly gave evidence which fully confirmed that given by Mary Weakly, and from which the following is an extract:—"After the trial, in November, 1859, the prisoner came to my house; I was not at home when he came; on my arrival I saw him at the kitchen window; I ordered him off the premises; he said, 'we must forget and forgive; let me marry Mary, and that will settle the matter;' I said he ought to have thought of that before he fetched that vagabond Stephen White to swear what he did; he said he was obliged to do something; he then said, 'I know I've ruined your daughter and given you a great deal of trouble; I'm very sorry, but you must forget and forgive.'" This witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but, beyond a few slight discrepancies, his testimony was unshaken.

Michael Power, labourer in Weakly's employ, deposed to having seen the prisoner take improper liberties with Mary Weakly, but he could not tell the date. Eliza Weakly and Elizabeth Weakly gave similar evidence to that of her sister Mary, concerning the visit to her father's house when the prisoner saw the child, on which occasion he asked for forgiveness. James Burns deposed to the prisoner having sworn to the evidence mentioned in the indictment. This closed the case for the Crown.

On the second day (Thursday) witnesses for the Crown were examined.

Golby and Walter Grace gave evidence that they were in a boat with Stephen White in the month preceding the first trial (at which S. White was a witness for the defendant), and that the conversation turning to the subject of the coming trial, Stephen White said he would bet £50 that White would win the cause, and also that he (Stephen) would swear enough to get him out of it if he would give him £20. Golby further believed that he said he would swear the child was not his. From the evidence of the other witnesses, it appeared that Grace was ill in January, 1857, and that Mary Weakly assisted his wife during his illness. There was no skillion to the hut at that time, but there was the framework for additional apartments. This framework, however, was not roofed in until February, and the only mode of entrance to the new room was through the hut itself. The divisions in the hut were of slabs about an inch or an inch and a half apart, and it would have been impossible for the improper proceedings to have taken place unknown to the Graces. The Graces were unaware of such proceedings having taken place. As to the alleged conversation in the boat, Stephen White had in cross-examination directly denied its occurrence. A letter was also produced in evidence for the defendant, to show that the Weaklys were influenced by bad feeling against him. It was a letter written by Weakly to the defendant's father in England, giving an account of his son's proceedings, with further insinuations against his character, and remarking that there was no hope of settling the matter except by law. This letter was written after the first trial.

Mr. Faucett addressed the jury for the defence.

Mr. Martin replied.

His Honor summed up, commenting with severity upon the character of the case and the fearful perjury and crime, on the one side or the other, which it involved. He told the jury that they must first find whether the defendant swore what was attributed to him, each of the three assignments being equally material; and then whether there was the evidence of two witnesses, or of one witness and circumstances equivalent to the testimony of a second, to show that if he so swore he swore falsely; for without the evidence of the second witness, or the equivocal circumstances, there would be simply oath against oath.

The jury retired for rather more than half an hour, and then returned a verdict of guilty.

The witness Stephen White was thereupon committed by his Honor to gaol, to be tried for perjury; and George Weakly was bound over in the sum of £40 to appear and prosecute him for perjury at the next Circuit Court, or at such other court as may be determined upon. It was intimated to Stephen White that he would be allowed bail.

Benjamin White, who still denied that he had perjured himself, or had had improper intimacy with the girl, and who, moreover asserted that Weakly had persisted in endeavouring to make him marry his daughter, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

James Horrigan was indicted for feloniously assaulting Mary Robinson, at Hinton, on the 19th of December, 1855, with intent, &c.; a second count charged him with inflicting grievous bodily harm, and a third with a common assault. From the evidence, it appeared that, on the day mentioned, John Waterson was riding along a bush road, by Paddy Murphy's Hollow, and heard indistinct sounds, as of screaming and quarrelling, and on getting nearer, he saw the prisoner with Mary Robinson, on the ground, struggling together, the prisoner threatening the young woman to strangle her. On the prisoner seeing Waterson, he made off, and was not afterwards seen for some years, he having left the district. The clothing of the woman was very much torn, and her hair was dishevelled and matted with grass. After some years the prisoner was taken in Queensland, and brought up to Maitland. The charge was fully proved, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first and third counts. His Honor sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in Parramatta Gaol for two years, at the end of which time he was to find sureties, himself in £200, and two sureties, each in £100, to keep the peace for two years thence ensuing. On the third count his Honor directed that the prisoner be fined 5s. This formal sentence was delivered to prevent any clashing in the carrying out of the sentence.

In the case of Isaac Whittle, sentenced to two years' hard labour in Maitland gaol, his Honor said that in consequence of the want of hard labour in Maitland gaol, and in order to prevent the prisoner escaping hard labour by pretending illness, he would alter his sentence to three years imprisonment, with hard labour in Parramatta gaol; but he would make a special memorandum that if the prisoner behaved well, his term of sentence should not exceed two years.

Daniel Henry was indicted for unlawfully assaulting Catherine Ferguson, at West Maitland, on the 6th August, with intent to ravish her; under a second count he was charged with inflicting upon her grievous bodily injury; and under a third count with the commission of a common assault. The prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, 16.—Robert Beck, second, 10. John Purkis, second. Edwin C. Williams, single. Thomas M'Neilley, second. James Barnes, second. Samuel Best, single. Richard Wright, single.

Wednesday, 18.—In re Joseph Andrews, for judgment on the question of the assignee's charges. Edwin Botterill, second. John Milligan, single. David Towill, single. Henry Clegg, single. Richard H. Jones, deceased, first. Elias Moses, adjourned second. Benjamin Benjamin, adjourned second.

Thursday, 19.—Thomas Sullivan, single. Patrick Lardner, single. James H. Campbell, single. Randolph Nott, third. J. W. Hunter, special, for proof of debts.—*At Maitland*: William Gibbs, single, 11.

Friday, 20.—Thomas M'K. M'Leod, adjourned second. Alexander Brand, special. Garland and Bingham, special, for proof of debts. William Ellis, special, for proof of debts. Andrew W. Thomas, special, for proof of debts. Charles Mossman, adjourned examination.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, 17.—Frederick Ohlsen, James William Jones, John Nobbs, Edward Richard Jones, Richard Dransfield, Henry Thelwell, William Ellis, Joseph Wishart.

Thursday, 19.—James Williamson, 1 p.m.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Caldwell, Peden, and Ronald.

Two drunkards were fined 10s. each.

Four vagrants were sent to Darlinghurst for fourteen days.

Elizabeth Bennett, about fifteen years of age, was summarily convicted of having stolen from the tent of James M'Neil, on Randwick Racecourse, a portion of a ham, for which offence, in consideration of her youth, the magistrates sentenced her to pay a penalty of 20s.

Francis Riviere, a man of colour, employed by one Richard Purcell to retail oysters for him, was charged by Purcell with having stolen a basket and some oysters delivered to him for the purpose of his avocation. The basket was produced in Court by the constable. Riviere said that he had indulged in too many nobblers, and lost the basket and oysters. To be imprisoned with hard labour one calendar month.

Robert Doran, and Maria his wife, were brought before the Court by constable Shannon for having assaulted him in the execution of his duty. He deposed that, shortly after one o'clock this morning he heard a noise at one of the houses in Blake's-buildings, Campbell-street, and, the door being open, he made inquiry into the cause; male defendant and two or three females were in the house; in reply to his inquiry, the male defendant, who was standing at his door, struck him two or three blows with his fist and retired; witness then went in and apprehended Doran for having assaulted him; on the way to the lock-up, the female defendant came after him, pulled his hair, and endeavoured to drag the defendant from his custody. On cross-examination by Mr. Cory, Shannon said that he did not force defendant's door open in order to apprehend Doran; though, when he first went to the door, one of the females attempted to shut it in his face, he told her not to do so, and putting his foot against it prevented her. For the defence, Annie Lewis was called, who deposed that she was at defendant's house when the constable came, on whose appearance Mrs. Doran shut the door; the constable forced open the door, entered the house, and, on refusing to go out, Doran struck him; the constable took Doran away in custody, and when Mrs. Doran attempted to rescue her husband she was knocked down and received the injury by which her face is now marked. John West in some respects corroborated this witness. Mrs. Doran was discharged, and the male defendant was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned three days.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Peter Forkisson, seaman of the Cinderella, was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in gaol, for continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

Thomas Donovan, seaman of the Mountain Maid, convicted of wilful neglect of duty, was sent to gaol, to be kept to hard labour for seven days.

Daniel O'Brien, seaman of the ship George Lee, convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Abraham Fox, and Henry Lucas, seamen of the ship Joseph Vicars, were sent to gaol for twelve weeks, on being found guilty of desertion.

Henry Bucknell, found drunk in the streets, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

ROSTER.—Monday, September 16th, Mr. J. Shoobert, Mr. J. B. Smithers; Tuesday, 17th, Mr. E. W. Cameron, Mr. T. Cooper; Wednesday, 18th, Mr. B. Burdekin, Mr. D. Peden; Thursday, 19th, Mr. J. E. Graham, Mr. I. T. Kettle; Friday, 20th, Mr. B. Buchanan, Mr. B. Darley; Saturday, 21st, Mr. T. C. Breillat.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Scott v. Buyers and another, taxation.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

3428. Jacob v. Russell and others	3475. Knox and another v. Rooney and another
3430. Wensell v. Ehrlick	3477. Duigan v. Fagan
3451. Kelly v. Flannery and another	3480. Poole v. Hanson and another
3437. O'Connor v. Farrell	3482. Bayley and another v. Brown
3453. Hickey v. Redman	
3454. Layard v. Ritchie	3486. Long v. M'Intosh
3457. George v. Smith	3487. Lindley v. Knight
3458. Rice v. Tancred	3488. Peacock v. M'Neill
3466. Ibbetson v. Twohig	3494. Dredge v. Colling
3467. Carroll v. Wilkinson and another	3495. Cotter v. Monaghan
	3497. Schwenck and another v. Jasmann and another
3469. Nixon v. Oliver and another	3498. Brown v. Hooker
3470. Harris and another v. Watts	3499. Coleston v. Arthurs
	3500. Phillips v. Arthurs
3471. Lucas v. Kosten	3501. Phillpot v. Arthurs
3473. Brand v. Wakeford	3504. Clayton v. Goldman
	3505. Andrews v. Sharp

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring Carts, &c.
MESSRS. GILBERT AND CO.—At their Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, &c.
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, American Agricultural Implements, Chairs, Oars, &c.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brushware, Glassware, American Clocks.
MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.
MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Surplus Whaling Stores.
MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fine Gold Jewellery, Ladies' Gold Watches.
MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sir Joseph Banks Hotel and Grounds, York Lodge and Grounds, Cottage, Farms, &c., Botany; Cottage, in Campbell-street, Balmain; Allotments, in the towns of Yass and Berrima; Land, in the town of Goulburn.
MR. F. BRADLY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Peacocks, &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Watches.
MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Spring Carts, Wagons, &c.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Bedding, Cooking Stoves, Building Materials, &c.
MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

THEATRE SERVICES.—A sermon was preached in the Lyceum Theatre, York-street, yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, of the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. The house was crowded in every part; and there were not less than two hundred persons on the stage. The service was commenced by singing, reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer; after which the rev. gentleman proceeded to deliver a long and elaborate discourse from the text:—"I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants." (Luke, 15 c., 18 and 19 v.) The preacher in commencing pointed out some of the beauties of our Lord's parables, both in design and composition, and then turned to the immediate subject of discourse, depicting the self-willed boy at home anxious to get away from parental restraint,—his departure from home, his arrival in the "far country," his new associates, his mode of spending his recently received patrimony with harlots—whose true character, inexpressible wretchedness, and blighted prospects, despite the paint, the gaud, and the glitter with which they are surrounded, were delicately, but faithfully, pourtrayed—his beginning to want, his coming to feed swine, his return to his father, and the reception he met with. The lessons coming out of the subject were enforced in a highly practical manner towards the close of the sermon. The Rev. J. Eggleston was announced to preach next Sunday afternoon.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—On Friday evening, a public meeting in connection with the New South Wales Bible Society took place in the court-house. There was a very good attendance, all appeared much pleased with the addresses and Christian harmony that prevailed. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Chippendall. After reading the Scriptures and prayer, the chairman called upon the Rev. John Gibson to move the first resolution, who, at some length, referred to the origin, constitution, and great success of the parent society in different parts of the world, and urged increased devotedness in the good work of bible diffusion. The Rev. Mr. Tucker, agent of the parent society, seconded the resolution in a long and interesting speech, which was listened to with marked attention. The second resolution, of welcome and best wishes for the success of the deputy, was moved by the Rev. Edward Smith, and seconded by the Rev. W. M'Kee. The third resolution was moved by the Rev. John Gibson, and seconded by the Rev. Mr Tucker, who related several interesting particulars in connection with bible distribution. After the doxology, and prayer by the Rev. J. Gibson, the meeting separated, evidently gratified with the excellent meeting. The committee chosen for the Campbelltown auxiliary consists of the Rev. Messrs Smith, Gibson, M'Kee, Drs. Bell, Fletcher, and Messrs. Best, Bocking, Evans, and Wright. The treasurer, Mr. W. Fowler; secretary, Rev. W. M'Kee.

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AMERICA.

NINE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

By the Early Bird, Captain Cook, via California, we have news to the 25th of June, per Pony Express. The following is the dispatch of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, which gives a general summary of the news, since last mail:—

Washington, June 18.—The war department has accepted three additional regiments from Iowa, making six, including cavalry. It is stated, on undoubted authority, that Senator Wigfall visited this city in the disguise of a cattle-drover, and after making a thorough reconnoissance, returned to Manassas Junction. The War Department has accepted, for three years, or for the war, a Chicago battalion, raised by Captain J. W. Wilcox, consisting of 212 men, rank and file, called the Illinois Brigade of Breastwork and Fortification Fusileers.

The rebels' guns and flags are distinctly seen at Aquia Creek, and a large number of tents are distinguishable. It is certain that a strong force is gathered there, which is to be reinforced from time to time from the Maryland shore.

The *N. Y. World's* Washington dispatch of the 17th says, that information reached there at a late hour to-night, that four regiments are advancing towards Fairfax. It is said that the rebels evacuated the village, returning to Manassas.

The officials across the river credit the reports which reached them this morning, that a large number of rebel troops had retreated to Manassas Junction, in direction of Aquia Creek. This is undoubtedly true. Beauregard anticipates that it is the design of the Federal forces to move on Richmond from several direct points, and that the Potomac River, by Aquia Creek, is one of them. By this movement they will have no doubt to be supplied with reinforcements from the Harper's Ferry column.

A gentleman has received information from Richmond, that the troops there are drilling in the bayonet exercise most of the time, preferring to adopt that method of warfare after making the first charge. He further states that the rebel troops will ultimately fall back on Richmond, for the defence of that city.

[To help explain the following portion of our despatch, we reprint here a portion of the despatches received by the last Pony Express, viz:—

Washington, June 18.—Lieutenant-General Scott received the following despatch:—"I left camp according to instructions, with the first Ohio Regiment, 668 strong; went on expedition to Falls Church, to patrol round in that direction. I then proceeded to Vienna, Va., with four companies—Company E, Captain Haddock; Company C, Lieutenant Woodward, afterwards joined by Captain Pease, Company G; Captain Darby, Company S: total, 275. On turning the curve, within a quarter of a mile of Vienna, we were fired upon by several masked batteries of three guns, with round shot and grape, which killed and wounded three men."]

The N. Y. *Herald's* despatch from Washington of the 18th, says that the Vienna attack commenced shortly before 7·30 p.m. The late hour accounts for the failure of the enemy to pursue. The troops are expecting a strong federal force. Major-General Schenck, with sword drawn, boldly threw himself between the batteries and his men, giving his orders in a cool and deliberate manner, and telling the boys that Ohio expected them to do their duty. If the train had advanced 100 yards further, the destruction of life would have been terrible, and the entire expedition made prisoners by the enemy.

When the 2nd Ohio Regiment received marching orders this morning, every inmate of the hospital left the sick bed and joined the ranks. The encampment at Falls Church was immediately placed in telegraphic communication with head quarters. Movements on both sides indicate that the scene of active operations will be shifted to this vicinity.

The New York *World's* despatches from Washington of the 18th, say:—It is understood that no previous reconnoissance had been made where the fight took place at Vienna. The same train had not only proceeded some three miles beyond the scene of the conflict several days before, but our scouts had been over the very ground upon which the batteries were erected. The battery consisted of 6-pounders which fired seven rounds, the first being most destructive, scattering round shot and grape into the passenger and platform cars, which contained four companies of the First Ohio Regiment. The battery was on a hill almost perpendicular over the track, and it would have been folly to attempt to take it. The troops were, therefore, forced to make a hasty retreat. A report that the battery was manned by Kentuckians and Carolinians is, doubtless, a mistake. The rebel forces is estimated at about 10,000.

Grafton, Va., June 19.—A courier has just arrived from Philippi. It is ascertained that the rebels, 1200 strong, are encamped twelve miles from there, on the Beverly Road, with reinforcements of from 4000 to 6000 strong advancing. It is said that they include three South Carolina regiments.

An attack on Philippi is hourly expected.

Jefferson City, June 20.—The steamer Sunshine from Booneville reached here this evening, with the official confirmation of the defeat of the State forces at that place on Monday last. The official statement of the number killed is not received, but the loss of the State troops is not over twenty. Of the Federal forces, two were killed, four wounded, and one missing. The State troops, numbering over 2000, it is said, lost about 1500 stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, stores, and a number of horses and mules.

General Price resigned and went home previous to the battle.

Governor Jackson is supposed to have gone to Arkansas on the steamer H. D. Bacon. It was met at Arrow Rock with State troops on board. It is thought they will make another stand at Lexington, under the command of Colonel Weightman, formerly of the U. S. Army.

St. Louis, June 21.—The *Democrat's* special despatch from Syracuse—about twenty-five miles south of Booneville—says: An expedition nearly 1000 strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Captain Totten, of the regular service, left Booneville on Wednesday night, and reached this place at ten a.m., yesterday. Governor Jackson, with about five hundred men arrived here on Tuesday, after impressing the property of both enemies and friends. They got tidings of pursuit and suddenly left yesterday morning, proceeding south towards Warsaw. Our forces have gone forward to-day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

The battle took place at sunrise on Tuesday morning, between 800 Home Guards, under Captain Cook, near Camp Cole, and a large party of Secessionists from Warsaw and surrounding country, in which 15 guards were killed and 20 wounded—many of them severely—and 30 prisoners taken. Most of the guards were in a barn when the firing began, but immediately springing to arms, it is said, killed 40 of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them finally escaped, and are ready to join our forces to dispute the passage of the State troops. Captain Cook reached here this morning in disguise, and says that not over half his force was armed, and not more than 200 participated in the fight. He has gone forward to overtake and consult with Captain Totten. Some of Jackson's party went west from here on Wednesday night by railroad, taking what rolling-stock they could, destroying the rest and burning Carmine bridge, a costly structure, a mile west of here. Syracuse is now protected by Federal troops.

Among several letters captured in Booneville by General Lyon, embracing orders from headquarters to destroy bridges on the North Missouria, Hannibal, and St. Joseph, and Pacific railroads, and instructions to different officers and individuals respecting the organization of troops, etc., is one in relation to arms and munitions seized at Liberty Arsenal some time since. The list is as follows:—3 brass and 12 iron 6-pounders, 160 balls, 380 pounds canister and 53 grape shot, 380 fixed rounds, 180 muskets, 224 rifles, 21 carbines, 611 pistols, 469 sabres, 39 artillery swords, 1000 pounds cannon powder, 9900 pounds musket powder, 4800 pounds rifle powder, 180,000 musket cartridges, 9600 musket ditto, 17,50 rifle ditto, 5800 pistol ditto, 10,000 blank ditto.

Washington, June 21.—A special despatch to the N. Y. *Times* says:—Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Watson of the Massachusetts Volunteers, now at the Relay House, is authorized to raise an additional regiment in Massachusetts. Many of the men now in the old 6th who were enlisted for three months will be in the new regiment.

The Pawnee, on her cruise down the river, seized 10,000 barrels of bacon, and other stores, destined for the Secessionists.

The following is the special despatch to the N. Y. *Commercial* of the same date:—The officers of the army say that unless a collision occurs before to-morrow evening, there is little chance of any taking place at any time. There is a confirmed conviction here that the rebels are outflanked and must fight, or surrender.

The following is the special Washington despatch to the N. Y. *Post* of the same date.—This morning, the rebels were concentrating a large force at Fairfax. Every moment indicates an attack on our lines within a week.

It is believed that General Beauregard can concentrate 60,000 troops at any given point within a week. Undoubtedly he has forces at Richmond, and it is not improbable that he will have to make a speedy advance movement.

To-day (21st June) advices have been recived from the camp of the Connecticut troops near Vienna. There had been no new movement. Our troops in occupation are fully prepared for any attack. A strict examination into the causes of the lamentable affair at Vienna, has resulted in the exculpation of the engineer of the train which took up the Ohio troops. The responsibility of the blunder, which resulted so disastrously for our troops, rests upon General Schenck.

Washington, June 21.—The New York *Herald's* despatch says: About 5000 troops of General M'Dowell's division, including two Ohio regiments, have moved forward from Ball's cross-roads to the neighbourhood of Fall's church or Fairfax or Vienna. Captain Tompkins, of the cavalry, returned from a reconnoissance this afternoon, towards Vienna, and reports a force there of 2500 rebels at that point. If, as is possible, the latter should be reinforced to-night, a battle between those forces will be almost inevitable to-morrow.

A collision occurred this morning between a picket guard of the Maine regiment and a rebel picket, near Fall's church. The Connecticut picket was ordered to occupy the position held by the rebel picket. It is reported that, on taking possession of the ground, one of the Connecticut men was killed and four wounded. The loss of the other side is supposed to be greater. This report needs confirmation, although from a reliable source.

I learn from General Walbridge that the Governors of all the States have replied to his letter, inquiring whether they were in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They are a unit in declaring that they are ready with men and money to bring the war to an end.

Colonel Ritchie, of Governor Andrews' staff, telegraphed to the Governor to-night, at the request of the Government, to start seven of the ten Massachusetts regiments accepted yesterday by to-morrow.

It is now evident that the main blow against the rebels will be struck from the Federal Capital.

The army of Washington consists of fully 45,000 effective men. 10,000 more men will be added to this immense body early next week. 10,000, with the district militia, will be sufficient for the defence at the Capital, so that a grand army of 45,000 of as splendid troops as can be found anywhere can be moved against the rebels. With the aid of General Patterson's division, they will be more than sufficient to break the lines of the rebels and drive them in the direction of Richmond.

Surprise has been expressed in some quarters at the failure of General Scott to prevent the erection of batteries at various points on the right bank of the Potomac. The immediate advance of the United States army towards Richmond, however, will either compel the rebels to remove their batteries or render them an easy prey to the Union forces.

General Scott is simply indisposed to take at great sacrifice of life what will be had in due time without bloodshed.

General M'Clelland has been instructed to sweep the last vestige of secession both out of North-western and South-western Virginia. His army will be strongly reinforced.

Washington, June 21.—The N. Y. *Times'* despatch says Secretary Seward gives notice that hereafter no passports to leave the country, or to pass within the lines of the rebels, signed by foreign Ministers or Consuls, will be good unless countersigned by the State Department.

Howell Cobb, who has two sons in the Georgia regiment, has sent from Richmond an address to them. He bade them be of good courage, and pledged his word and honour that within three months the Confederate army would not only occupy Washington, but would have control of the entire Union forces of the North. These men say that the rebel leaders will force them through a bloody war, and persist in their treason to the end. They also say that the most exaggerated reports of outrages committed upon women by Northern soldiers, reached the rebel camps, these base fabrications acting as a stimulant upon the men.

Governor Pickens has issued a proclamation forbidding any more State troops from leaving Palmettodom, and expresses the belief that Northern hordes contemplate an invasion of the sacred soil of South Carolina via Charleston, and hence that the first duty of South Carolinians is to the State. This is the legitimate argument to the end.

The N. Y. *Times'* special despatch says:—380 Federal troops, under Captain J. Gardner, Pennsylvania regiment, had a skirmish yesterday evening at Edward's Ferry, with a considerable number of Secessionists. The fight lasted three hours, when the rebels fled, having had from fifteen to twenty killed and three or four wounded. The fight occurred across the river. The attack was made by the enemy with a view of taking possession of the ferry. Information was brought to Washington by Gardner's first lieutenant, who was engaged in the action of Monday evening.

Washington, June 22.—It is now said, says the N. Y. *Times'* special despatch, that Colonel Hardee is at or near Fairfax, with batteries and 400 cavalry. Letters received in this city from one of the middle counties in Kentucky, represent in earnest terms that if the citizens are driven from their present position of neutrality, there is rapidly increasing among them a feeling to stand by the Union at all hazards. The real Secessionists are scarce, and the inclination of the people is decidedly in opposition to following in the wake of South Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, June 21.—The regiment which yesterday made a reconnoissance towards Great Bethel, returned late in the evening, having gone to the neighbourhood of Little Bethel. They brought back intelligence of importance. It is understood that the Confederates are concentrating a large force at Yorktown. It is safe to say that important movements are going on at Sewall's Point, also at Willoughby Point, some three miles further down and opposite the Rip Raps.

The N. Y. *Herald's* special correspondent says:—In communicating with the Unionists of East Tennessee, we are of opinion that the Convention called to meet at Knoxville will pursue a course similar to that adopted by the Legislative Convention in Virginia. They will repudiate the usurpers at Nashville; will elect a governor; will organise a State Government as near as possible in conformity with the provisions of the State Constitution, and will call upon the loyal men of Tennessee to rally to their support. The Union men there are at the fighting point. All they want from the Government is arms, and when they have them they will take care of themselves, and close the Cumberland Railroad against the rebels. It has been the main source of reinforcements and supplies to the rebels in Virginia. This movement will supply another regiment to the circle of Union men that is gradually being drawn around.

The rebels have a masked battery on the road leading from Falls Church to Fairfax. They have their scouts within two miles of the Federal lines. Three pickets of the Michigan Regiment who were sent out last night had not returned to Alexandria. This morning it is believed that they have been picked off by rebel scouts.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* special despatch says, Colonel Rossau is authorised to raise two regiments in Kentucky.

Fortifications are being thrown up on a hill commanding Falls Church. Rumours of an attack are prevalent.

General James H. Lane, of Kansas, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of the army.

The fine covered bridge over Goose Creek, near Leesburg, connecting with the Middle Turnpike Road, leading to Alexandria, has been burned by the Virginia troops.

The fight at Edward's Ferry, on Monday, seems to have been rather a serious affair, as we learn from Virginians who came over for protection; that between forty and fifty were killed by the bombs which were thrown with so much accuracy among them from a howitzer on this side. A boat load of rebels were crossing the mouth of a small creek making into the river, towards the close of the action, when a bomb from the battery burst immediately over it, and after the smoke cleared away only two were seen standing out of between twenty and thirty in it. Many bodies were distinctly seen floating in the water about the boat.

It is ascertained that the rebels have a line of communication across the Potomac, from Budd's Ferry. Small boats are used in the night, and concealed in the woods by day, and thus they elude the observation of our cruisers. Only letters and newspapers are conveyed thus. Supplies of provisions are going in through Kentucky and Tennessee, instead of via Baltimore and Frederick, as heretofore.

Baltimore, June 19.—A special despatch to the *New York Herald*, says General Cadwallader, had arrived at Martinsburg.

No signs of General Johnson.

Louisville, Kentucky, June 20.—It is said no more volunteers will be received for less time than for the war. 500 muskets shipped by the Federal Government for the Union men in Wakely county, Tennessee, were by accident sent from Paducah to Union City, and fell into the hands of Southern troops.

Memphis is much in want of arms, whole companies being unarmed.

Information states that Southern Kentucky will soon secede, and Pillow will then support them. (?)

In Monroe county, Arkansas, near Helena, three negroes were hung for rebellion. The male whites were to be murdered, but females and children saved.

Fortress Monroe, June 20.—Within a few hours there have been rumours of a large Secession force advancing upon Fortress Monroe, from the direction of Yorktown.

Reconnoissances towards Great Bethel were made this morning, under the direction of Captain Smith, U. S. A.

Two regiments German Turners, with a company of regulars, in charge of two pieces of artillery, left Hampton six hours ago, and have not yet been heard from.

Our picket guard, near Little Bethel, was yesterday driven in by the rebels.

Two persons came in this morning representing themselves to be deserters from Sewall's Point, but I learn from General Butler that their statements were so contradictory that he was obliged to send them to the guard-house as spies. They said the rebels are erecting strong masked batteries opposite the Rip-Raps.

Since the successful experiment with the Sawyer gun, important events are expected to take place.

No correct returns of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel have been made, or ever will be made.

From ten to twenty Virginians come in daily to take the oath of allegiance.

Booneville, Mo., June 20.—The following proclamation was issued to-day by General Lyon:—

"To the People of Missouri: Upon leaving St. Louis, in consequence of the declaration of war by the Government of this State against the United States Government, because it would not assume in its behalf to relinquish its duties, and relinquish its right of protecting loyal citizens from the oppression and cruelties of Secessionists in this State, I published an address to the people, in which I declared my intention to use the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the General Government and the protection of the rights and property of the law-abiding citizens.

"The State authorities, in violation of their agreement with General Harney on the 21st May, had drawn together and organised upon a large scale, and having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and proceeded to this point and put into execution their hostile purpose towards the General Government.

"Thus was devolved upon me the necessity of meeting the issue to the best of my ability, and accordingly I moved to this point with a portion of the forces under my command, attacked and destroyed the hostile force gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of the camp equipage, a considerable number of prisoners, most of them of immature age, who represent that they have been misled by frauds ingeniously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders, who seek to devolve upon their unreflecting and deluded followers the task of securing the object of their own rash ambition. Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct the impression created by unscrupulous calumniators, I liberated them upon the condition that they will not serve during the impending hostilities against the United States Government.

"I have done this in spite of the known fact that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experience in the mildness of the General Government, still feel confident that mildness cannot be overtaxed even by factious hostilities, having in view its overthrow. But lest, as in the case of the Camp Jackson affair, this shall be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the Government cannot be always expected to indulge to the compromise of its evident welfare. Having asserted that those plotting against the Government have falsely represented that Government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri for purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State, that I shall studiously avoid all interference with business and property of every description recognised by the laws of this State, and belonging to law-abiding citizens. But it is equally my duty to maintain permenent the authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which will be retained as long as circumstances shall make it necessary. All parties who, under the misapprehension above-mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes, and relinquish their hostile attitude towards the Federal Government, and they may rest assured they may do so without being molested for past occurrences.

"M. Lyon,
"Brig.-Gen, commanding U. S. Volunteers."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The *Daily Alta California* of 6th July gives the following summary of news from Fort Kearney by pony.

Baltimore, June 23rd.—Samuel Tenebone, merchant, has been held to bail in the sum of 20,000 dollars for treason.

A resolution has been introduced in the Richmond Convention instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of setting aside all debts, bonds, &c., due by the Commonwealth to citizens of such States of the Federal Union as are engaged in sustaining the war of invasion, to be held as a trust bond, for indemnification for losses sustained by citizens of the State.

New York, June 24th.—The *World's* dispatch states the latest advices continue to represent it to be the intention of Beauregard to advance on the Federal lines.

Yesterday was the day fixed for a movement on Washington. The Government is satisfied of the fact.

It has been ascertained that an extensive spy system is in operation for the benefit of the rebel Government.

It is believed that the Navy Department will make an average of all the bids for gun-boats, and award them to contractors who will build them within sixty days.

The New York *Tribune's* special dispatch says that Baltimore, though quiet on the surface, is profoundly agitated underneath, and is only held in check through fear. At any indication of an outbreak, Major-General Banks will without doubt shell the city from Fort M'Henry.

Reinforcements for which Colonel Stow has sent are only of ordnance, without which he hesitates to cross the river and attack the enemy's batteries that daily menace him.

Commodore Vanderbilt has offered the Government his steamer, Vanderbilt, at a fair valuation. If it cannot take her on these terms, he will make her a present to the United States. The Atlantic Steamship Company, through Vanderbilt, offer the Government the following steamers:—Ocean Queen, new and complete, Ariel, in fine condition, Champion, iron, built in 1859, very light draught, and Daniel Webster. The price to be fixed by a Board of Commissioners.

Johnson and Etheredge have been assured by officers of the Government that the Union men in East Tennessee, and elsewhere in the State, if they need assistance, shall be sustained by the Government, and an order has been issued, including Tennesse in the district under command of Brigadier-General Anderson.

Washington, June 23.—To-morrow there will be an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet, and General Scott and his staff, the various generals and colonels of regiments now in and about Washington, will be present. It is understood that General Butler, Banks, and Dix have all been summoned. Scott will submit his programme for the prosecution of the war. That the rebels have changed theirs cannot be doubted; hence it is believed General Scott has some new project to submit at this great council of war.

Our Government has demanded of the Prussian Minister, that the exequatur of Trapman, Prussian Consul at Charleston, who recently left Boston with dispatches from Jeff. Davis to his Commissioners in Europe, shall be withdrawn.

Dudley Mann, one of the rebel Commissioners, in a letter to a banker here, states that England will recognise the Southern Confederacy on the first of January.

Private Parker, a prisoner to the rebels after the Great Bethel affair, says—S. Wilkok, of the 3rd New York Regiment, deserted the night before the affair at Great Bethel. He obtained a citizen's dress from a Secessionist, and gave the rebels full information of our movements. He is now at Richmond. Parker on the evening of the fight was marched to Yorktown, and from that point to Richmond, where he was kept until exchanged. He was carefully guarded, but in every respect was treated well.

Saturday night the war-steamer Glencoe was burned to the water's edge. She was fired by incendiaries, whom the rebels are vainly endeavouring to discover.

Washington, June 24th.

The new steam gun-boat Pensacola will be ready for service in about five weeks.

It is said the present available volunteer force is now over 300,000 men.

Louisville, June 22nd.

The *Journal* says: 20,000 guns were stopped yesterday at Jeffersonville, consigned to Louisville, until satisfactory assurances are received that they are for Union men.

The Kentucky authorities will protest the U.S. property in the State, and enforce the laws of the United States, according to the interpretation of the U. S. Courts, and enforce the obligation of neutrality against the Southern States. McClelland agrees to respect the territory of Kentucky, even though Southern armies occupy it. In such case he will call on the Kentucky authorities to remove the Southern force; should they fail to do so, he claims the right of occupation even to the Southern forces. He will call the aid of Government troops, if not successful in removing them.

The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, on the 18th writes: "The people about the rebel camp are hostile. It is dangerous to leave the camp alone. Gentlemen come into camp daily, who say they have reason to fear their own slaves will murder them. The lower classes of whites are inciting the slaves to such a degree that civil war is on the point of inauguration.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 12th, says the brig Stevens ran the blockade and got into Barrancas Bay under the guns of Fort Livingstone. The Havana correspondent of the same paper says Mr. Weller, Minister to Mexico, goes to Florida to pass through the South and see his friends, Mallory, Davis, and Toombs, with whom, in days past, he acted in defence of Southern rights.

It is generally conceded that all the Union Congressmen in Maryland are elected, except in the first district.

New York, June 22nd.

Reports from Washington affirm that the strength of the naval force is to be doubled with as little delay as possible. Secretary Wells will recommend heavy appropriations for buying war vessels.

The President will call for at least three hundred thousand men in the aggregate, and money to correspond.

Congress will at an early day suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* wherever there is an organized rebellion, and in the judgment of the President it should be suspended—the suspension, of course, being temporary.

Troops were arriving and going through to Manassas and Harper's Ferry at the rate of 1500 or 2000 daily.

Hannibal, June 25th.

A mob attacked the banks of the Milwaukie yesterday. Several institutions were nearly demolished and stripped of their contents; loss in valuables, papers, &c., to the amount of several thousand dollars. The Zouaves were ordered out, who charged on the mob and soon dispersed them, taking fifty prisoners. Martial law has been declared by the Governor. The State troops were ordered, and were expected there last night. The riot was caused by the banks throwing out the circulating notes of a large number of the banks of the State. Several persons were injured, but none killed.

CALIFORNIA.

Our dates are to the 6th of July, from San Francisco.

The *Bulletin* of that date states that the Fourth of July was never more handsomely celebrated in San Francisco than this year. The sun rose unclouded, and the winds lay hushed for—well a few hours. They got their backs up towards noon, and by night-fall they had atoned for any unusual quiet of the morning by terribly fierce demonstrations. The evening was but moderately adapted to display the fireworks well, a thick mist wrapping the town, blotting out the comet and all the stars, and quenching the brilliancy of the showers of gold and purple and green from exploding shells. Still the weather left not much to be coveted for such an occasion; the mist has effects of its own when illuminated, and that afternoon the wind grew riotous only as the tired town had turned in to dinner. Never was the city so beflagged before. There must have been acres of bunting out, and as bunting failed in the market and silk grew scarce, the patriotic host invested in flags of paper muslin of colours, suggestive at least of national ones, and in white muslin heavy with blue and red paint. The main streets, seen from the heights, were all red, white and blue; the school-houses, the churches mostly, the public buildings, the semi-public places, all places of amusement, and thousands of private houses. All vehicles, the shipping in the harbour, the locomotive, the double-decked cars, all were robed in flags. Ladies' bonnets, and gentlemen's neck-ties were too frequently trimmed or constructed of the red, white, and blue to excite any remark, and the gentleman who went in solemn black, without Union medal or Union decoration of any sort, was rather distinguished in the crowd, so that people turned and looked back when they had passed, wondering why he looked so odd. The town was full of strangers. In a single boat, the Crysopolis, 788 passengers came down the night before, and that was but a specimen. Throughout the day the restaurants were jammed, for thousands of families turning on to the street at early morning left their houses in the care of the underwriters, drifted up and down the thoroughfares, letting the youngest be monarch, enjoying life out of doors, refreshing at frequent intervals, but requiring Job like patience to get anything to eat. They do so in no other city of the Union. Nowhere else does society so come out from the parlour and the family from the home to meet and mingle on the street on all holidays. It gives a cheerfulness to the town that no multiplication of masculine demonstrations could replace; it glorifies the highways. At sunrise all the bells began to ring and they kept it up an hour; the cannon began to roar from Plazas and hill-tops, and they kept it up an hour; the explosion of pistols, guns, baby cannon, and fire-crackers began, and they kept it up a day. Around certain tall liberty poles there were gathered squads of people at sunrise to salute new flags going up over them, with the never-omitted speeches and always welcome songs. Of course, all public offices, banks, and court-rooms were closed. The Custom-house exhausted just half the holidays that the law allows for the year, between sunrise and sunset.

Indian Atrocities.—The Indians have of late been actively engaged in committing depredations upon the whites. Ranches have been despoiled, stock stolen, women and children carried into captivity, and citizens ambushed and foully murdered. It is unsafe to travel the highway, and the solitary traveller, if prudent and wary, will avoid all roads and pursue his journey where less danger is to be apprehended, and bear from one landmark to another regardless of roads. The other day, as three Mexicans were coming toward Tuscon in a waggon, accompanied by a lad about nine years old, the party was attacked by the Indians not more than four miles from town. One man was killed, and the stock captured, while the boy was taken captive. One Mexican was riding horseback, and having been some distance in advance, put spurs to his horse and soon communicated the sad news to our citizens. A strong party was at once organized for the pursuit, and after following their trail till the next day, they overtook the savages, who fled precipately, leaving the oxen and their young captive behind. Great was the rejoicing of the bereaved family over the rescue of the boy. Intelligence afterwards reached us of a massacre that occurred on the same day near the Santa Rita silver mines, some eight miles from Tubac. The mining company had sent a team to Tubac for supplies, which was under the charge of two Mexicans. The company's book-keeper, who had superintended the purchase, after seeing the waggon off, returned home by a bridle trail, some five miles shorter than the waggon road. As the hour for the arrival of the waggon passed without its appearance, the director became uneasy, and some time having been suffered to elapse, he started down the road afoot to see if anything had happened. He did not return, and as his absence was protracted, the company's engineer followed, taking some of the men with him. They found the body of their lamented agent lying in the road, some two miles from the hacienda, bearing too strong proofs of having been massacred by Indians lying in ambush. The gathering shades of night prevented their further investigation at that time, and observing that the wagon was only a few hundred yards off, with the mules detached and gone, they deemed it imprudent to advance to it, lest the savages were still lurking there in ambush for further victims. They therefore silently bore the inanimate body of the fallen agent, Horace C. Grosvenor, to the house, and sent a messenger to Tubac with the sad tidings and a request for assistance. The bodies of the two Mexicans were discovered by the messenger lying beside the wagon. They had evidently been killed before the appearance of Mr. Grosvenor, and the Indians must have perceived him at a distance, and placed their ambuscade while he was ascending a hill. The bodies were buried on the following day.

The Comet.—For several evenings past one of the most magnificent comets of the present century has appeared in the heavens. The first reports of its being visible were on Sunday evening last. Yesterday, at 8½ p.m., it exhibited itself as a star, greatly exceeding in size one of the first magnitude, with a haze about its nucleus and a tail some 10· longitude. As the twilight disappeared, the nucleus became brighter and the tail longer, until the latter stretched across the heavens to a distance exceeding 90°. The northern side of its tail is bifurcated within 10 degrees of the nucleus. At 9½ p.m. its nucleus formed nearly an equilateral triangle with the north star and the pointers in the Great Bear, being about 15 degrees west of north. No conjecture can be formed here yet as to its identity with any of those whose elements have been calculated by astronomers. Its sudden appearance and unusual magnitude leaves us in doubt as to whether it has yet passed its perihelion. On Sunday evening the tail only of this comet was noticed in San Francisco, from the fact that at dark the nucleus was near enough the horizon to be hidden in the evening mists. Some who saw it thought it was the Northern Lights, and when driven from that theory, concluded that it was the illumination from a fire through the mist over in the north-north-west. The nucleus looked so much larger than any star last night that it was gazed at by old comet-seekers with astonishment. It seemed like a ball of polished silver that had struck a white lace veil in its course and rushed on with the veil doubled over it. So the edges of the nucleus was not clearly defined. In this respect it resembled the great comet of 1858, with a very much larger nucleus.—*Bulletin* July 6.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

(*From the Argus of Thursday.*)

The clipper ship Kent, Captain Clayton, was telegraphed from Cape Otway yesterday morning, and passed through Port Phillip Heads shortly before three o'clock p.m., in seventy-five days from England. She brings news one day later than was received by the last mail.

The following items of intelligence are from *The Times* of the 27th June:—

"[Per Reuter's Telegrams.]

"FRANCE.

"Paris, Wednesday, June 26, 3 p.m.

"The Bourse opened flat, but subsequently an improvement took place. Rentes closed at 67 f. 65c., or five centimes higher than yesterday.

"Turin, June 26.

"In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the bill relating to the loan for five hundred million francs was discussed. Signor Ferrari opposed the bill, and attacked the political, financial, and administrative systems of Government. He highly eulogised the late Count Cavour, Signor Desanctis replied, and demonstrated that the present Cabinet had maintained the system followed by Count Cavour. The discussion was then adjourned.

"AUSTRIA.

"Vienna, June 26.

"The semi-official journals of Vienna publish a denial to the assertion of some French papers that the English Ambassador at Vienna had, in an interview with the Emperor, insisted upon a solution of the Hungarian question."

(*From the Melbourne Herald of Thursday.*)

The Blackwall liner Kent, arrived in the Bay last evening, having accomplished the voyage from Plymouth in seventy-six days. She left that port on the 27th of June, and brings one day's later papers than those received by the last mail. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Times* of the 27th June:—

At the Bank of England to-day the demand for discount was not beyond a moderate scale, considering that Saturday next will be the last business day of the half-year. Hence, although the American packets of to-morrow and Saturday are expected to take large amounts, there is still a disposition to anticipate an increase of ease in the market in the course of a week or two.

The transactions in foreign stocks have been limited, and the general tendency has been rather unfavourable, especially as regards Russian descriptions. Turkish Six per Cents. of 1858 were lower in the morning, but afterwards rallied, and closed the same as yesterday, at 55¾ to 56. Mexican was negotiated at 22¾ and ½; New Granada Active, 15¾; Portuguese, 47½, ¾, and ½; Russian Five per Cents. 403 and 102½; Four-and-a-Half per Cents. 91½; Turkish Six per Cents., 1858, 55⅞, ¾, and ½; Belgian Four-and-Half per Cents., 98; and Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 99¾.

The last price from Paris this evening was 67f. 65c., showing a fractional improvement.

Emigration Funds.—At the commencement of 1860 the funds in the hands of the Emigration Commissioners for the conduct of Australian immigration were, for Victoria, £50,000; New South Wales, £25,000; South Australia, £9000. During the year the only remittances they received were £54,000 from New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland. The Governor of New South Wales had intimated that the assisted emigration is to terminate with the fulfilment of the existing engagements. The assisted emigration to South Australia has also been discontinued, and the commissioners have been ordered to pay over the balance of the funds in their hands to the colonial agent. As regards Victoria, the Government emigration will cease as soon as the small balance in their hands is exhausted. The Commissioners in their annual report say that, so far as the selection and despatch of emigrants is concerned, their operations, which, since the middle of 1847, though varying in extent, may (with the exception of Queensland) be considered as for the moment suspended.—*Times*, 27th June.

Serious Illness of the Pope.—The Papal question is not unlikely to be solved by the death of the Pope. The doctors, we are told, never quit him, and all thoughts of removing him to his country seat of Castel Gondolfo are given up. It is added that the political intriguants about his Holiness have "done for him," by compelling him to show himself, when he was already severely suffering, with a hope by this exhibition to deceive the public as to the real state of his health. Of course there is a great stir in Rome among the upper classes, who are anxious about the succession. Truly, the Pope is said to have made what seemed to him or to his court the wisest dispositions to meet the impending contingency; but Fortune sometimes laughs all such contrivances to scorn, and the deepest plotters pale before the event which is to put the soundness of their schemes to the test. It seems difficult to conceive how a Pope may be elected by a conclave in Rome otherwise than at the dictate of the Emperor Napoleon; yet there is a busy faction at the Vatican striving to bring about such a consummation. If they are unable to carry an election agreeable to that party which has hitherto been bearding the French autocrat on his throne, it is expected that another conclave, in a strictly Ultramontane and Royalist sense, will be held at Verona, of course under Austrian ascendancy. We shall thus have one Sacred College in opposition to another; we shall have Council against Council, Pope and anti-Pope, and a schism; when, if the Italians do not manage to prove their old proverb to be true—Tra i due litiganti il erzogode,—if they do not set one of the contending parties against the other, contriving to come by their own as honest men always do when thieves fall out—if they do not profit by the dissolution of the Church to work out their mental and moral, no less than their political emancipation, they will have none but themselves to blame.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Mary's.—On Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday, the bazaar continued to be well patronised. The receipts of Wednesday amounted to £103, and of Thursday to £110. On each evening the bazaar has been enlivened by the strains of the West Maitland Volunteer Band.—*Maitland Mercury*.

Lost in the Bush.—The shepherd belonging to Rosevale station, who wandered into the bush in a state of intoxication, has been found. He had got into broken country, and after being away three days was picked up by a blackfellow, named Jimmy, who took him to the native camp, erected a gunyah, lent him blankets, gave him rations, and treated him with due hospitality. The police who were in search, found him quite comfortably ensconced among the aborigines, whom he left, however, to return to Rosevale in company with those who had had so much trouble on his behalf.—*North Australian*.

As Mr. Adsett, of Eagle Farm, was returning home from Brisbane, about half-past ten on Wednesday evening, he was suddenly accosted, near Wickham-terrace, by a large number of blacks, who asked him for tobacco. Some of the more lawless seized hold of his horse, and by throwing it upon its haunches, succeeded in unhorsing that gentleman, but committed no further violence. Mr. Adsett, however, managed to mount his horse, but was severely bruised by the fall. Next morning he gave information to the police, but was unable to describe any of the blackfellows on account of the darkness of the night.—*Queensland Guardian*.

Two specimens of the Sea Pine were brought into Brisbane a few days since, by Mr. Wenham, of the Moreton Bay Dugong Fishery, and have been placed in the hands of Mr. T. Dowse, who intends transmitting them to the International Exhibition of 1862. The peculiarity of this plant is that its roots are formed apparently of curiously interwoven and beautifully coloured shells. In form it much resembles the Moreton Bay pine, but it has not been known to reach a greater height than five or six feet.—*Queensland Guardian*.

QUEENSLAND.

[From our Correspondent.]

Brisbane, September 11th.—We have had no more exciting topic to discuss of late than the state of the weather. but that for a long time past has been so extraordinary as to furnish a never-failing subject for comment. The fall of rain is not more remarkable as regards quantity than it is for the long period over which it has extended without a break worth speaking of. Such weather is quite unprecedented within the recollection of the oldest white resident here, and we can only wonder and be grateful that its effects have been so little pernicious on man or beast. We certainly hear of large numbers of both sheep and cattle having been destroyed by the flooded state of the country, particularly in the Maranoa district, but we have no particulars, and may fairly conclude that the first rumours, as is usual, have been greatly exaggerated. On all but the very driest soils the land is completely soaked. and it has been so long in that condition, that many places which, under ordinary circumstances, produced sound pasturage, have acquired several of the characteristics of regular bog. This wet state of the earth might be supposed to operate greatly against the prosperity of stock, especially of sheep; but, notwithstanding all drawbacks of this nature, there is reason to conclude, although the accounts are somewhat contradictory from some districts, that the present lambing has been on the whole pretty successful. For some days past the weather has been fine, barring a light shower occasionally, and we would fain hope that we are at the commencement of a favourable change. The temperature is now also very much increased, but even under the most favourable circumstances it will require a considerable time to dry the earth of its superfluous moisture. Communication with the interior by drays has of course been rendered very difficult, and has often for a long time together been entirely put a stop to. The consequence has been that supplies in many localities have become scarce and dear, flour, in particular, having risen to very extravagant prices. This state of things ought to induce the Tramway Company to hurry on its operations, but as yet there is not much appearance of activity.

It is said that Mr. T. L. Murray Prior, has been appointed to the office of Postmaster-General. Mr. Prior is, or was, a squatter, but has, I believe, recently devoted himself to agricultural pursuits as well. In as far as personal activity is concerned he may be considered not unsuited to the office, but it may be doubted if his other qualifications be fully up to the mark, especially as he must necessarily be without experience in his new vocation. However, I must guard against the injustice of condemning him untried.

There is a report that the Attorney-General will be translated to the Upper House, for the purpose of taking the management of the Government business in that Chamber. During last session the "Lords" felt greatly hurt because there was no properly accredited Government representative in the House, but no doubt they will consider if the Attorney-General takes up his position among them, that their dignity has been properly cared for. The proposed change will, of course, cause a vacancy in the representation of the Eastern Downs, for which rumour says Mr. J. G. Jones and Mr. Bramiton, both barristers, intend to become candidates. The representation of Port Curtis, lately vacated by Mr. Fitzsimmons, is likely to be contested by Mr. Walsh of Degilbo, and Mr. Pitts of Yaamba.

The Queensland dredge is to be placed under the charge of Mr. Francis, late manager of the Hunter River dredge. Mr. Francis lately paid a visit to Brisbane and examined the ground to be operated upon, and it is highly satisfactory to learn that it is his opinion the obstructions will not be so difficult to remove as was anticipated. He also inspected the dredge previous to his visit to Brisbane, and reported favourably of the work so far as it had proceeded.

It is officially notified that his Excellency will shortly proceed on a tour to the Burnett and the Northern Downs, and that he expects to reach Gayndah on the 2nd proximo, and Dalby on the 10th, where levees will be held in the respective court-houses. It is likely, from what I hear, that the Governor will be accompanied by the Colonial Treasurer.

The provisional committee of the Ipswich Cotton Company have submitted a report of their proceedings to the first general meeting of the company, held last Monday week. From this document we learn that at the date of the report there had been 314 shares in all taken up, representing a capital of £780, and that in all probability the remainder would be absorbed as soon as the company was duly organised. The committee had been busy in making arrangements for having 100 acres ready for the reception of seed in all October. Of this quantity, sixty-three acres had been twice ploughed and partly harrowed, and would be ready for the reception of seed in about a week. The meeting appointed directors, and also trustees and auditors. The Brisbane Cotton Company are also proceeding with their operations on their farm at the Cabulture River. About sixteen acres have been prepared for seed; but it would appear that the company only intend to plant a small portion of their ground during the present season, preferring so to direct their efforts as to get their whole 320 acres under crop next spring. A meeting for the election of directors is to be held on the 16th instant. I would strongly advise the directors of these companies to make a trial of autumn planting. I think they would find many advantages in it. By this practice the plant would be ready to start with the first growing weather in spring, and during the ensuing summer would produce a much more abundant as well as much earlier crop than can be expected from plants the produce of spring-sown seed, which, owing to the dry weather that usually prevails at that season, often require to be frequently replanted before they can be got to germinate. This throws the growing period far back into the season, and consequently greatly diminishes the produce. For these reasons, I have no doubt experience will prove that under any circumstances autumn planting is most advantageous in a climate like this, and will insure a full crop during the first season, which is rarely, if ever, obtained by the other method. This is of great importance not only to the grower but also as respects the public, who have not yet fully made up their minds as to the advantages of the pursuit, and who are, therefore, liable to be discouraged by anything approaching to failure.

On Sunday morning last, a fine little boy, about five years of age, named Nathan Levey, son of Mr. Jacob Levey, was accidentally drowned in a well at the rear of a house in George-street. The child's hat was seen by some of the inmates floating on the water, but this for a time did not excite any suspicion. It was soon found, however, that the child was missing, and not being discovered in any of his usual haunts, attention was directed to the well, and after some time the body was drawn out of it with a boat-hook. This well, or rather unfinished tank, was about twelve feet deep and entirely unprotected, having only a plank at each end. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned," and added a rider censuring the builder for leaving the tank in such an unsafe condition.

The proprietors of the Redbank Colliery have raised the price of coal at the pit's mouth from 10s. 6d. to 16s. per ton. This advance has no doubt been caused by the strike at Newcastle having created a greater export demand for Brisbane coal.

The following notification from the *Government Gazette*, of the opening of the Mitchell district for pastoral occupation, may be of interest to squatters at a distance:—

With reference to the proclamation under date 17th November, 1859, appearing in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* of the 18th of the same month, respecting the formation of certain pastoral districts now within the colony of Queensland; and with reference also to certain notices from this office, under date 22nd December, 1859; 14th June, 1860; and 31st August, 1860; respecting tenders for runs within the said districts: his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, now directs it to be notified that the pastoral district of Mitchell, named in the aforesaid proclamation, will, on the first day of October next, be opened to pastoral occupation, in terms of the Act, 24 Vic., No. 11, and regulations framed thereupon, and that the boundaries of the said pastoral district are amended as follows:—Bounded on the east by the pastoral districts of Leichhardt and Maranoa, being the western watersheds of the Fitzroy and Warrego Rivers; on the south by the 29th parallel of latitude, which is also the southern boundary of the colony of Queensland; on the west by a true north line to the junction of the Barcoo and Thomson Rivers, then by the western watershed of the Thomson River to the northern watershed of the Barcoo River; and on the north by the said watershed to the eastern boundary.

It is announced that in future the regulations respecting the payment of rent on runs will be strictly observed. The names of defaulters will first be published once a week for sixty days, and 25 per cent. will be added by way of penalty. If the rent and penalty be not paid at the expiration of the above term, the runs will be forfeited.

A notification appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette* to the effect that 134 lots in the Ipswich Agricultural Reserve, containing from forty to ninety acres each, and forty-nine lots of the same average dimensions in the Warwick Reserve, will be open for selection at the police offices of Ipswich and Warwick respectively on the 7th October.

Spicer's Creek.—A letter, which arrived in town on Saturday, mentions that at these diggings a man named King brought into Mudgee the produce of one week's work, which he sold at the Mudgee Emporium for the sum of £93 12s.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1483386

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 13th September, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office
Erection of Office for District Surveyor, Albury. Erection of Watch-house, Wyagdon. Erection of Watch-house, Cundletown. Erection of Watch-house, Murrumburra. Erection of Custom-house, Grafton. Extension of the Darling Harbour branch of the Great Southern Railway	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 17th September.
Construction of Main Road through Albury. Erection of Court and Watch-house, Araluen. Erection of Court and Watch-house, Tuena. Construction of Steam Dredge for the Shoalhaven River. Erection of Additions, Wollongong Gaol. Supply of Timber for Fitz Roy Dry Dock Works	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th September.
Erection of Court and Watch House, Fairfield	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 1st October.
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Station, Gundagai	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 8th October.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 27th August, 1861.

IT being considered more convenient that the different Tolls advertised for sale in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 13th instant should be sold at the nearest Police-office, NOTICE is hereby given, that the TOLLS and DUES to be taken at the undermentioned Tollbars, will be sold on the days mentioned, by public auction, at the following Police Offices, by the Clerks of Petty Sessions, in accordance with the terms of advertisement of August 17th, 1861:—

Day of Sale.	Place of Sale.	Name of Tollbar.
Tuesday, September 17	Singleton	Camberwell
Ditto, ditto	Scone	Scone.
Ditto, ditto	Murrurundi	Blandford.
Ditto, ditto	Bowenfells	Bowenfells.
Ditto, ditto	Ditto	Fryingpan.
Wednesday, September 18	Bathurst	The Rocks.
Tuesday, September 17	Picton	Picton.
Wednesday, September 18	Berrima	Berrima.
Ditto, ditto	Ditto	Towrang Pass.
Friday, September 20	Gundagai	Cooney's Hill.

Note.—In consequence of the inconvenience likely to arise from the sale of the Toll-bars on the Northern Road taking place on the same day, the sale of the Scone Toll-bar at Scone is postponed until Wednesday, September 18th, and that of Blandford, at Murrurundi, until Thursday, September 19th.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, Queensland, 1st August, 1861.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT TERMINABLE DEBENTURES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Public Works Loan Act of the Governor and Council, 25 Victoria, No. 3, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that sealed TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, the 30th day of September next, from persons desirous of advancing the whole, or any portion, of the sum of Eighty Thousand Pounds on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.—

1. Each tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. The debentures will be of £100 each, secured on the Consolidated Revenues of Queensland, and terminable at the end of 20 years from the date of the debenture, payable in Brisbane, Sydney, or London, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly—on the 1st January, and the 1st July.

3. The interest will be payable either in Brisbane, Sydney, or London, and the place at which the first payment is to be made will be endorsed on the debentures; any change which it may be desired to make in this respect must previously be registered and endorsed on the debentures at the Colonial Treasury in Brisbane, or at the office of the banking agents in London, six months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

4. The debentures shall be transferable by delivery.

5. The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

6. The Government will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible or advantageous for the public service.

R. R. MACKENZIE.

Treasury, Queensland, 4th September, 1861.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 1st ultimo, regarding the issue of Debentures by the Government of Queensland, it is hereby notified that the interest and principal sum will be payable in Melbourne, as well as in Brisbane, Sydney, and London.

R. R. MACKENZIE.

Treasury, Queensland, 3rd September, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that in future the regulations respecting the Forfeiture of Runs, for non-payment of rent, will be strictly observed; but the names of all runs, on which the rent has not been paid in due time, with the names of the occupiers thereof, will be published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE immediately after the rent day, and in one or more of the daily papers—such advertisements being repeated once a week till the expiry of the sixty days allowed by the Order in Council for the payment of the rent, with one-fourth added by way of penalty; after which the Runs will be Gazetted as forfeited, and thereupon let in such manner as Runs have heretofore been let, or in any other mode which may hereafter be fixed upon under the authority of the Legislature.

By his Excellency's command,
R. R. MACKENZIE.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES: PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE COLONY.—Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st of October, for the whole, or any part, of the undermentioned Victorian Railway Debentures, viz.:—

£125,000 in debentures of	£100 each,	dated	1st October, 1858
£62,500	ditto	£50	ditto	1st October, 1860
£18,750	ditto	£25	ditto	1st October, 1860
£43,750	ditto	£10	ditto	1st October, 1860

A deposit of Five (5) per cent. on the amount of each tender, in cash, bank draft, or marked cheque, must be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders must state the amount, or rate per cent. offered.

Tenders are to be endorsed as follows, "Tenders for Victorian Railway Debentures."

Tenders will be opened in the presence of the tenderers on the 1st of October, at noon, in the Board Room of the Board of Land and Works, La Trobe-street, Melbourne.

The debentures will be deliverable to the successful tenderers within fourteen (14) days from the date on which the tenders are opened, and are redeemable in twenty-five (25) years from their respective dates.

The debentures bear interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, secured on the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony, which will be payable in Melbourne on the 1st of April and 1st of October in each year.

The Government will not necessarily accept any tender.

The decision of the Government will be made known on the day following that on which the tenders are opened.

GEO. VERDON.

Treasury, Melbourne, 20th August, 1861.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. ANNUITY BRANCH.
(Extracts from Tables.)

TABLE C.—Annual Premiums, payable up to the ages of 50, 55, 60, 65, or 70 years respectively, to secure Annuities of £10 per annum, commencing at such ages, and payable during the rest of life thereafter.

PREMIUMS FOR ANNUITY TO COMMENCE AT AGE.

Age at Entrance.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	2 8 8	1 11 4	0 19 6	0 11 8	0 6 4
30	4 14 5	2 18 5	1 13 5	1 0 10	0 11 4
40	12 4 3	6 6 8	3 10 6	2 0 1	1 1 7
50	...	...	9 2 1	4 10 0	2 5 8

N.B.—The premiums paid are refunded in the event of the previous death of the member.

Examples of Bonus Additions to Annuities:
Age at entrance, 32 years; annuity, £20; duration of policy, 10 years.
Annuity commencing at age 50, additional annuity, £9 1 10
" " 60, " 5 2 10
" " 70, " 5 17 2
Age at entrance, 43 years; annuity, £104 (commencing at age 50) duration of policy, 6 years, additional annuity, £40 15s. 6d.

N.B.—This is the only office in Australia whose Annuity Policies participate in profits.

Annual premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

Annuity policies for £104 per annum, or any less sum, and the bonuses accruing thereto, are protected in favour of the member by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, after an endurance of six years.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information, may be obtained from any of the agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the principal Office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31, 1861.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietry, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,600
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

MELBOURNE AGENCY.—N. GUTHRIDGE, Estate, Money, and Mercantile Agent, 51, Temple Court, Melbourne, respectfully offers his services to gentlemen in New South Wales who may have business to transact in Victoria.

The advertiser has been engaged in the conduct of mercantile business and management of real estates for more than twenty years in Melbourne, thereby acquiring such a knowledge of the value of every description of security, and the management of business generally as enables him to discharge the duties of agent in any of the above particulars with satisfaction to his constituents, and to invest money both safely and profitably.

References in Sydney—The Honorable A. M'Arthur, Thomas Walker, Esq.

N.B.—A strong room for deeds and valuables, and ample storage for goods.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides, tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers. Circular Quay, November 2nd.

QUEENSLAND.—FATTORINI and CO.—The undersigned having large and extensive Sale Rooms, together with Stores capable of containing a large quantity of goods, are now prepared to receive Merchandise of all descriptions, Produce, &c.; holding Weekly Sales every Saturday, and sending Remittances by the following steamers. All goods forwarded must be for unreserved sale. FATTORINI and CO., auctioneers, stock, station, and commission agents, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland.

CHEAP BOOKS.—JAMES W. WAUGH begs to submit the following list of standard works, at greatly reduced prices, well worthy the attention of reading clubs, schools of arts, libraries, &c., &c.

Correspondence of Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis, 3 vols., 8vo, £3 3s
Burns' Complete Works, 8vo, with Life by Currie, and steel portrait, 6s
Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 8vo, 8s
My Literary Life, by Mary Russell Mitford, 7s
Taylor's History of the University of Dublin, 8vo, numerous engravings, 9s
The Edinburgh Tales, by Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Gore, Miss Mitford, and others, one large volume, 12s 6d
Livingstone's Africa, 21s 6d
Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion, by J. L. Sandford, 8vo, 17s 6d
Reminiscences of the late Thomas Assheton Smith, or the Pursuits of an English Country Gentleman, 8vo, 17s
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo, 22s
Macaulay's History of England, 7 vols., £2 10s
Ditto ditto, 4 vols, 8vo, £3
The Italian Valleys of the Alps, by Rev. S. W. King, 8vo, with maps and illustrations, 20s
The Story of a Boulder, by A. Geikie, with illustrations, 5s 6d
Memorials of Early Genius, 2s 6d
Children of the Abbey, 1 vol., 12mo, 5s
Lord Jeffreys' Essays, 3 vols., 8vo, £2 5s
Goodwin's Mathematics, 8vo, 16s
Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of North America, by Paul Kane, numerous illustrations printed in colours, 21s
Baird's Cyclopædia of the Natural Sciences, map and numerous illustrations, 14s
Carpenter's English Synonyms, by Webster, 4s
Rides and Reveries of Æsop Smith, by Tupper, 12s 6d
Timbs' Anecdote Biography, second series
Bon Gaultier's Ballads, 10s
Memorials of the Martyrs in the Indian Rebellion, by Rev. W. Owen, 3s
An Englishman's Travels in America, his Observations on Life and Manners in the Free and Slave States, 3s
Over the Sea, or Letters from an Officer in India to his Children at Home, 5s
Shakespeare, 8vo, 7s
Josephus, 8vo, 7s 6d
Pepys' Diary, library edition, 4 vols., 8vo, published at 42s, 30s
Lectures on Luke, by Rev. J. Foote, 2 vols., 21s
Tobacco and its Adulterations, 40 copperplate illustrations, 15s
Mechanics, Theoretical and Practical, by J. Hahn, 6s 6d
Masson's Life of Milton, vol. 1, 8vo, 21s
Oxford Essays, 1858, 8s 6d
Edinburgh Essays, 1856, 8s 6s
Essays, by Ministers of the Free Church, 1858, 6s
Principles of Agriculture especially Tropical, by P. L. Phillips, 8vo, 8s
Anecdotes of Dogs, by E. Lesse, 20 steel engravings, small 4to, 10s 6d
Works of Joanna Baillie, 1 vol., 21s
Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy, 2 vols., 8vo, 32s
Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, Jacobite Ballads, &c., by G. W. Thornbury, with illustrations, 11s
Bothwell, by W. E. Aytoun, library edition, 14s; small ditto, 9s
A Few out of Thousands, their Sayings and Doings, by Augusta Johnstone, 7s
Struggles in Falling, by Henry John Lester, 6s
Olga, or Russia in the 10th Century—an historical poem, 3s 6d
The Sea Side and Aquarium, 3s
Sketches of and from Jean Paul Richter, 4s
History of the Oyster, and the Oyster Fisheries, by T. C. Eyton, tinted plates, 5s
Blunt on the Early Fathers, 8vo, 17s 6d
Goethe's Life and Works, by G. H. Lewis, 2 vols., 28s
Manual of Sepulchral Memorials, 6s
Loudon's Self-Instruction for Young Gardeners, 9s
Life and Times of Carey, Marshman, and Ward, 2 vols., 8vo, 25s
Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, 1857, 8, and 9, 5 vols., 10s each
Stanley on the Corinthians, 8vo, 20s
Fragmentary Remains of Sir Humphrey Davey, 8vo, 12s
Dictionary of Biography, with illustrations, 24s
Fielding's Works, by Roscoe, illustrated by Cruickshank, 13s
Southey's Poetical Works, 8vo., 21s
Croker's Essays on the French Revolution, 18s
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture, £3
Elphinstone's (Hon. Mount Stuart) History of India, Hindu, and Mohametan Periods, 18s
The Boscobel Tracts, relating to the escape of Charles II. and his subsequent Adventures, 8vo., plates, 18s
Stephen's Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography, 2 vols., 27s
Life of James Watt, by Muirhead, 8vo., 18s
Illustrated Glossary of Practical Architecture and Civil Engineering
History of France, by Eyre Evans Crowe, vols. 1 and 2, 16s each
M'Leod's Travels in Eastern Africa, 2 vols, 21s
Victoria in 1853 and 1858, by W. Kelly, 2 vols., 20s
The Queens before the Conquest, by Mrs. M. Hall, 2 vols., 12s
Stephen Langton, by Tupper, 2 vols., 21s
The Master Builder's Plan, on the Principle of Organic Architecture in the Typical Forms of Animals, 7s
Year After Year, by the Author of Paul Ferroll, 10s
Vignette Illustrations to the Writings of Washington Irving, 10s
The Good Old Times, by the author of Mary Powell, 7s 6d
Mrs. Clarissa Singlehear, by ditto, 7s 6d
Captivity of Two Russian Princesses in the Caucasus, 10s 6d
Henry Roughton, or Reminiscences of a Revenue Officer, 6s
Eric, or Little by Little, by F. W. Farrar, 8s 6d
Incidents of Travel in Central America, by Stephens and Catherwood, with numerous engravings, 12s
Book of the Farm, Implements and Machines, 8vo, 40s
Thornton's History of British India, 8vo, 18s
Atkinson's Siberia, numerous coloured illustrations, 45s
Dickens' Tale of Two Cities, 8vo, plates, 7s 6d
Life Within and Without, or Reviews, Essays, &c., by Margaret Fuller Ossoli, 7s 6d
Sister Anne, by the author of Ethel, 4s 6d
Court Fools, by Dr. Doran, 10s 6d
History of France, by Rev. J. White, 12s
Journey Through the Kingdom of Oude, by Major-General Sleeman, 2 vols., 21s
My Escape from the Mutinies in Oude, by a Wounded Officer, 2 vols., 12s
Robertson's America, map and portrait, &c., 3s
——— Charles V., 3s
Hannah More's Poetical Works, 3s
Ferguson's Roman Republic, 3s.
(This list to be continued.)
JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

COSENS' SHERRIES.—For SALE, by the undersigned, diamond, grape, double-diamond, double-grape, treble-diamond, OS over compass, anchor over AW 0 conjoined, anchor over VP conjoined, and other qualities, just arrived, per Woodlark, from Cadiz.

Hunt's port, diamond, double-diamond, treble-diamond, quadruple-diamond, just arrived, per Pride, from Oporto.

LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

THE TONIC Bitter Cups are to be obtained only from the importer. SENIOR, opposite Jamison-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have received, ex Neville, a large assortment of Brussels, Tapestry, and other CARPETS, in new and elegant designs, with Axminster and Tournay RUGS to match.

Also Mosaic RUGS and Screens, and Velvet TABLE COVERS, in various new patterns, from the celebrated firm of Crossley and Sons.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have also lately received 3 cases of Lace and Swiss Muslin CURTAINS, in various qualities, very cheap.

CORNICE FRINGES, CURTAIN BANDS, and every description of Upholstery Trimmings.

Carpets made, and laid by first-class workmen.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, next Post Office.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.—First arrival of New Goods.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous and influential connexion the arrival and exposition of choice and seasonable goods, carefully selected from the London and Paris markets.

The following are a few of the many articles now on view:—

100 pieces black French glaces, from 35s 6d to 63s
200 ditto black ducapes, from 29s 6d to 50s
Striped glaces, extra rich, 2s 6½d per yard
Checked washing silks, from 32s 6d
Also a few cases of the fashionable figured silks, for weddings, balls, &c.
Parasols and parachutes of every variety
Grout and Courtald's patent rolled crapes
These crapes have gained medals in English and continental exhibitions.
Ball dresses and embroidered muslin robes
Muslin and lace collars, chemisettes, in sets, of the newest styles and shapes
50 boxes of chenille, braid, gold-beaded, and invisible hair nets
Novelties in ribbons in all the new colours, azuline, mauve, magenta
Buttons, trimmings, braid, &c.

The mantle and millinery departments have also had George Chisholm and Co.'s best attention; amongst the fifty new shapes the following are the most admired:—

Clotilde — Victor Emmanuel
Heloise — Amelie
Corso — Cavour
Eugenie — Piccolomini
Gladagh — Sortie du bal
Attila

Ladies' and children's straw and crinoline hats
Rice, chip, horsehair, and straw bonnets
White crape bonnets, with flowers, 22s 6d., a choice novelty
The stock of baby linen and underclothing is of a magnitude unsurpassed in Sydney
Train skirts, with 50 rows of steel, made to expand
Ladies' underclothing, in half-dozen papers at the whole-sale price
Infants' hoods, frocks, and cloaks, &c., with the greatly admired knickerbocker suits for young gentlemen.

MESSRS. G. CHISHOLM and CO. beg to invite the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity to inspect their choice assortment of summer mantles, comprising

Their long casaques of black glace
Ditto sleeved manteau
Ditto paletot, with cuffs a la mousquetaire
Ditto pelisse of black glace, fitting tight
Ditto redingote, with montant of coloured silk, in large arabesques
Ditto cloak tamhauser, with juive sleeves
Ditto baskine karoli
Ditto paletot, with flounces
Ditto mantelet, with lace
Ditto mantles, various, in drap de Paris
Ditto lace mantles, both black and white
Ditto lace jackets, improved shape
Ditto black silk jackets—
Caraco
L'Imperatrice
Zouave
Matelot,
And various trimmed with quilting.

MESSRS. FARMER and PAINTER beg to announce that their very large shipment, per Wave of Life, is now ready for inspection, and comprises a most assortment of New Goods, the whole of which have been purchased much under their regular value, and will be sold at proportionate prices.

In fancy dresses some really choice things, by the yard, and in robes; also in made trimmed skirts

A beautiful assortment of children's mohairs, French delaines, challi bareges, and grenadines

Flounced printed muslins; a large lot of this season's printing, at less than manufacturers' cost; also, a choice assortment of piece goods, any length cut

MUSLIN DEPARTMENT.—A large assortment of new furnishing muslins, harness, leno, swiss, and tamboured curtains, white and coloured tarlatans, tamboured books and jacconets; curtain nets, from one to three yards wide; mosquito nets, lenos, Scotch, Swiss, books, and cambrics, &c., &c.; white and coloured tarlatans, &c.

Parachutes in immense variety
Gloves and gauntlets, of every make
Prints and printed cambrics, the largest stock in the colony; also,
Linens, venetians, and general furnishing goods
Ladies', gentlemen's, and children's hosiery and underclothing
Ribbons, trimmings, and lace goods, in endless variety.

Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER respectfully invite especial attention to their present magnificent stock of Mantles, Millinery, and Straw Goods, which for extent and variety has never been surpassed.

FARMER and PAINTER,
Importers and family drapers, Victoria House, 269, and 271, Pitt-street.

MESSRS. FARMER and PAINTER beg to announce that their usual season shipment of FRENCH FABRICS has this day arrived, per Lochiel, and when landed full particulars will be duly advertised.

FELT HELMETS, with ventilated trimmings, at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth (with best material and workmanship), from one to a complete set. A single tooth from 10s. Teeth stopped, 5s.; extracting, 2s. 6d. Note the address, 330, George-street, near Hunter-street, over Mr. Jones', jeweller.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Consequence of Neglect.—The neglected or inefficient treatment of coughs, colds, influenza, rheumatism, and gout, is a source pregnant with serious maladies. Holloway's Pills, aided by rubbing his Ointment on the chest, remove every dangerous symptom. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN will be found to give instant relief, and prove a speedy and certain cure in all cases. This agreeable and efficacious medicine has now been in use for many years, and is universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for any of the above distressing complaints. One dose will be found sufficient to check the most violent fit of coughing.

Prepared solely by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Central Police Office.

FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., are instantly relieved by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never purchased Chlorodyne except in sealed bottles having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A whole sheet of medical testimonials accompany each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Price, in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.; carriage free.

MESSRS. R. IREDALE and CO. have now landing, ex Wave of Life and Lochiel,
BBH iron, all sizes; shear and cast steel
Boiled and raw oil, turpentine, white lead
Ewbank's patent nails, wrought nails, coopers' rivets
Horseshoes, horse rasps, horse nails, blacksmiths' files
Plough wings and mould boards
Smiths' hammers, quarry mauls
Smiths' bellows, circular forges, anvils
Ruddle, scythe stones, J. H. Sorby's sheep shears
Turkey and rag stones
Bolts and nuts, forged square nuts, all sizes
Axle blocks, boxes, cart springs
A general assortment of brass ware
Bell furniture, of every description
Brushware, fenders and fire irons
Counter scales and iron washers
Cross-cut, hand, and pit saw files
Ivory handle cutlery, butchers' knives
Baths, toilet ware, and dish covers
And a variety of other goods, too numerous to mention.

Note the address—R. IREDALE and CO., 546, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

N.B. No connection with any other house in town.

FOR SALE, 20 First-class Diggers' CRADLES, cheap. Baltic Wharf.

ON SALE, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Works, 103 and 105, Bathurst-street.

A large addition of stock of galvanised iron roofing, of Morewood and Rodgers', and other makers, which parties are so well acquainted, from whom he solicits a continuance of their patronage, for verandahs and other kinds of roofing.

Galvanised corrugated iron, curved and straight flat
Ridge-capping
Guttering
Piping
Pumps
Telegraph wire
Wire fencing
Zinc
Heads, fixings, &c., &c.
Tanks for preserving rain water

ON SALE, at PARTRIDGES New Furnishing Ironmongery Stores, 582 and 584, corner of George and Bathurst streets, every kind of ironmongery suitable for city and suburban dwellings, and up-country stores, wholesale and retail.

BANK NEW SOUTH WALES SHARES for SALE. A. H. M'CULLOCH, 50, Wynyard-square.

JUST LANDED, ex Neville, and on SALE, by the undersigned.
Borwick's baking powder
Ditto limonia
Brown and Polson's corn flour
Hudson's royal washing powder
Nelson's gelatine
Swinbourne's ditto
Batty's jams, in tins, lbs. and 2 lbs.
Ditto pickles, cabbage, onions assorted
Lewis' and West of England toilet soaps
Barry's genuine cocoa nibs
Tartaric acid, in cases and casks, 1 cwt. each
Hudson's royal laundry blue
Volckman's candied peel.
J. CALDWELL, wholesale grocer, 276½ and 278, Pitt-street.

FRESH ENGLISH DRUGS.—Just arrived by the Lochiel, 54 packages of Drugs—
Tartaric acid, in 1 cwt. kegs
Cream tartar, ditto
Essence lemon, quinine
Crystalised jujubes
French polish, in hogsheads
Cases of Turkey opium
Ditto of Holloway's pills and ointment
Canary, hemp, and garden seeds.
W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street, Sydney.

J. MILLER, 507, George-street South, House and Ship Plumber, Gasfitter, &c., manufacturer of patent valve waterclosets
Lift, force, and common pumps
Plumbers' brasswork, O.G. and half-round; eave gutters, &c.
Licensed to lay on water. N.B.—Gothic lead glazing made to any design.

LENNARTZ, Wholesale and Retail Wine, Spirit, and Porter Merchant, Grafton Arms, George-street, opposite the Markets. Mark the following.

LENNARTZ is selling best BRANDY, pale or dark, first quality, at 4s. per bottle, or 42s. per dozen case.

LENNARTZ, is selling best Jamaica RUM, 2s. per bottle, 3s. per quart, or 10s. per gallon.

LENNARTZ is selling Irish or Scotch WHISKY, first quality, at 3s. per bottle, or 32s. per dozen case.

LENNARTZ is selling every article connected with the trade, at such prices that will defy competition; suffice it to say he will supply you with a single bottle at wholesale prices, and send home a single dozen free of charge. LENNARTZ, Grafton Spirit Stores, 488, 490, and 492, George-street, opposite the Markets.

POTATOES, Potatoes, Potatoes, £5 10s. per ton, at J. R. LINSLEY'S, 31, Market-street.

ON SALE, 20 Tuns Humpback Oil, a splendid sample. W. HARBOTTLE, oil merchant.

PORTABLE Spring Roller Family MANGLES, from 84s. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN MILLET BROOMS. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

TEA for SALE, a very superior sample of really fine mixed PEKOE, in 14 lb. boxes, suitable for family use. Price, 3s. per lb., by the single box. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

WATER TANKS, sheet lead, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lb. to the foot. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

TO INVALIDS.—Guinness' XXX PORTER, bottled in Dublin. H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-st.

DUBLIN WHISKY, superior to that usually sold, on SALE at H. MACHEN'S, 183, Pitt-street.

RANDWICK RACES. RANDWICK RACES.—The undersigned have on SALE, a superior sample of machine-cleaned Oats, most suitable for training purposes. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR and WHEAT, always on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

TURKEY OPIUM, best quality, in 14 lbs. tins. BEILBY and SCOTT.

MARBLE and ENAMELLED SLATE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—A large variety of styles and patterns, from 30s. to £30, on view. W. W. BUCKLAND'S Show Rooms, Circular Quay.

PORTLAND CEMENT, White's, Knight's, Bevan and Sturges, Johnston's, and other manufacturers'. Also, Batchelder's and Sir William Maxwell's Roman Cement, English and American Plaster of Paris, best brands. W. W. BUCKLAND, Circular Quay.

SLATES, SLATES.—Best Bangor, 20 x 10. BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood. The best assortment in Sydney. JOLLY and CO.

100,000 FEET Deals, Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, Doors, Sashes, Cedar, &c. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood, Flooring—tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, Palings, and Billet-wood. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Cedar, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Laths, Battens, Ash Oars, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

200,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

200,000 FEET tongued and grooved PITCH PINE, 1½ inch, and tongued and grooved BALTIC, 1 inch, ¾ inch, and ½ inch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

60,000 FEET KAURI PINE, ex Montezuma, now landing. ROLFE'S, Circular Quay.

TO QUARRYMEN.—Woolloomooloo.—For SALE, Block of LAND, 80 feet frontage, situated at the north end of Duke-street, by a depth of 116 feet, all more or less, to Brougham-street. On this land is a most valuable quarry, so much sought after in this locality. FORBES, 78, King-street.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.—For SALE privately, by letters only, namely,
Ten old shares in the Australian Gas Light Company.
One new share ditto. Also,
Eight old shares in the Bank of New South Wales.
Four new ditto.
A dividend about to be declared.
Address, ROBERT MURIEL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, No. 324, George-street.

SHEEP STATIONS, in Queensland, with 4000, 8000, to 30,000 sheep for SALE. FORBES, King-street.

SHEEP and CATTLE STATION for SALE, on the Murrumbidgee.—5000 Sheep, and 350 head of Cattle; Improvements first-class. Apply to HENRY BEIT, 6, Wynyard-street.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION.—For SALE, by private contract, the imported Suffolk Draught Entire Horse "PRINCE." CHARLES MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

FOR SALE, 3800 WETHERS (more or less), three to six years old, deliverable in November. For further particulars apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

LAND, for SALE or EXCHANGE.—An Allotment of Land, containing about 3 acres 15 perches, situated in the best part of Newtown, will be given in exchange for a small Farm, with house, &c.; the neighbourhood of Campbelltown would be preferred. For particulars apply to X., 473, Pitt-street South, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND. QUEENSLAND. QUEENSLAND.—
SHEEP for SALE, in New South Wales and Moreton Bay: 100,000 in all parts.
RAMS and choice BULL always for SALE.
CATTLE for SALE: 100,000, male and female, in all parts.
STATIONS for SALE, with 8000 sheep to 30,000 sheep, before and after shearing.
STATIONS, with Cattle, in various parts.
FORBES, 78, King-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MR. D. KAUFMAN has received instructions from Mr. H. Wallach, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 153, Lower George-street,
Thirty (30) trunks, boxes, and bags, containing wearing apparel, &c., which are to be sold as they are (contents unknown.)
N.B.—The above have been left with Mr. Wallach, from the late Mr. R. G. Bode, and are to be sold without reserve to defray expenses.
Terms, cash.

Fresh Horses, from the Provinces.

GILBERT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Newmarket Horse Repository (opposite School of Arts), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 powerful draught horses
5 good hackneys
3 useful coachers.

GILBERT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Newmarket Horse Repository (opposite School of Arts) Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of serviceable horses, consisting of town hackneys, light harness, and heavy draught.

A Perfect Gentleman's Hackney.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by Mr. Gorrick to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A chesnut gelding, 15 hands 1 inch high, a perfect hackney, and one that can be highly recommended.

Thoroughbred Colt.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Charles Reynolds, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock,
KING JOHN, a bay colt, foaled 11th November, 1858, by Vanguard, out of Kate, by Baron Wim; he was bred by the present owner, and is a very promising animal.

To Draymen, 'Bus Proprietors, and others.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Ford to sell, by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards (Governor Bourke Inn), on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
45 head of powerful young horses, consisting of heavy colts and fillies, from 3 to 5 years old, just arrived, and suitable for every description of harness and saddle.

To Breeders of Thoroughbred Stock and Others.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Charles R. C. Tindale, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 17th September, at 12 o'clock,
WILLIAM TELL, a bright bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, by "William Tell" (imported), dam, "Maid of the Oaks," and full brother to "Archer," the celebrated race-horse.
Now on view at the Bazaar.

To Butchers and others.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A remarkably fine heifer, bred by Geo. Loder, Esq., and the winner of the prize for the fattest beast at the Maitland Agricultural Exhibition.
An exceedingly large fat ox, without exaggeration the finest ever seen in the colony, bred by the present owner.
Now on view at the Bazaar.

Thoroughbred Horse "Woolloomooloo."

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from F. M. Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, the 17th, at 12 o'clock,
"Woolloomooloo," a bay horse, stands 15 hands 3 high, bred by Charles Roberts, Esq.
Pedigree: by Æther, imported, out of Alice Hawthorn, by Operator.
"Woolloomooloo" won the gold medals at the last Northumberland Agricultural Society. The horse can be seen at the Bazaar.

Sale THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 first-class gig and saddle horses, subject to trials
4 heavy cart horses, Druitt-street trials
1 handsome town hack, very quiet
5 good stock horses with saddles and bridles
1 child's pony, free from vice
10 other horses just arrived from the country
Sociables, dog-carts, spring carts, American buggies, waggons, &c.

Horse Sales.

BURT and CO.'S sale by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will comprise the following
Draught horses
Several fresh young horses from Shoalhaven and Kiama
Some first-class hackneys
About 30 other horses of various descriptions
Drays, spring-carts, harness, saddles, &c.

Postponement of Sale,
At Varron Ville, near Campelltown, to the second week in January, 1862.

BURT and CO. are desired to announce that the above important sale of blood and farming stock, including
The stallions, "Magus" and "Whalebone,"
Originally fixed for November, has been postponed to the second week in January next, 1862.
It having been found impossible to arrange for the delivery of the stallions and the stinting of the thoroughbred mares at an earlier date.

MONDAY'S Sale.

Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Cooking Stoves, Turning Lathe, Carriage Wheels, Building Materials, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large lot of useful household furniture, comprising
Chiffonieres, sideboards, and book cases
Horsehair sofas, couches, and chairs
Telescope, loo, dining, and other tables
Chimney glasses, oil paintings, and engravings
Chest drawers, wardrobes, and washstands
Toilet services and toilet glasses
Wood and iron bedsteads, wool and other beds
Brussels, velvet, pile, and other carpets
Russell's and American cooking stoves
Turning lathe, six pairs carriage wheels
Doors, sashes, &c.
Terms, cash.

Under Bill of Sale.
Furniture of a Boarding House, and 2 Peacocks.

FREDERICK BRADLEY has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Large square table on castors, loo tables, horsehair and leather covered sofas
Washstands and services, dressing tables, chests of drawers
Wardrobes, chairs, pictures, chiffoniers, &c.
Also, 2 peacocks, in full plumage.
Terms, cash.

Surplus Whaling Stores.
Ex Comoro, from New Bedford.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Sundry whaling stores, consisting of
Whale line (new), harpoons, lances
Boom lances and gun, spades, try pots
Cutting in blocks, knives, pieces chain, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Slops, &c.

WEDNESDAY, September 18th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 18th, at 11 o'clock,
65 packages new summer drapery, ready-made clothing, &c.
Just landed ex Wave of Life.
Particulars in future advertisements.

American Clocks.
To Watch and Clockmakers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY (Monday), September 16th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of American clocks, viz.,
Wideawake, Washington, Paris B. levers, wideawake, alarm, cupid, Paris C.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Brushware.
To Dealers in Brushware and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY (Monday), September 16th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 packages of brushware, viz.,
Scrubbing, plate, shoe, decanter, bannister, horse, shaving, nail, tooth, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Auction Sale of the Stock-in-trade and Office Furniture,
On the Premises, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. C. A. Wilson, wine and spirit merchant.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.
Comprising
Wines, very superior
Brandy
Bottled Beer, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, on the premises, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. C. A. Wilson, on WEDNESDAY, September 18th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, viz.:—
Hunt's four diamond port wine
Sherry, champagne, sauterne, hock
Allsopp's ale, pints and quarts
China preserved ginger
Ind, Coop, and Co.'s bottled ale
U. V. Co.'s brandy, &c.
OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.
Office desk, chairs, stools
Spirit pump, wine cases (new), corks
Spirit measures, valinces, pair of skids
Brandy, wine, and beer hogsheads
Blocks and rope, bottling machine complete.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Glassware.
To Earthenware and Glassware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 16th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 packages of glassware, comprising
Tumblers, butters, creams, and sugars
Salts, centre stands, dishes, also
Goblets, decanters, &c., &c.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

American Clocks.
To Watch and Clock Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 16th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 packages of American clocks.
Terms at sale.

Marion's Bottled Ale.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, September 17, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed,
100 casks Marion's bottled ale.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Auction Sale of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Dried Fruits, &c.
Most Important
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers
And Others.
Without the Slightest Reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, September 17th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned groceries, viz.:—
100 boxes muscatel raisins
50 cases currants
20 barrels ditto
10 ditto raisins
100 boxes ditto
100 boxes congou
20 cases Colman's mustard
50 ditto starch
10 barrels soft shell almonds
25 cases ½ lb. tin sardines
25 ditto ¼ lb. tin ditto
75 ditto bottled fruits
10 ditto red herrings
75 ditto salad oil, pints and half-pints
50 ditto assorted sauces
20 ditto onions
10 pockets hops, &c.
Terms at sale.

Most Important Auction Sale of Choice Congou Tea.

By order of the Importers, Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., consisting of
230 Packages of the finest Congou, ex Psyche; and
533 Packages of the finest Congou, ex Norna.
To Tea Merchants
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, September 19, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
230 packages of choice Congou, ex Psyche, viz.,
W in diamond, H at side—
61 half-chests congou
W in diamond, F at side—
39 ditto ditto
W in diamond, WT at side—
102 chests ditto
H in diamond, 118 at side—
27 ditto ditto
H in diamond, 119 at side—
1 ditto ditto.
523 packages of the finest congou, ex Norna, viz.,
No. 51. 131 chests congou
52. 79 ditto ditto
53. 98 ditto ditto
55. 110 ditto ditto
56. 2 ditto ditto
65. 113 ditto ditto.
The teas now offered are so well known to the trade as comprising amongst them the finest teas in the market that further comment is unnecessary.
Terms, liberal, declared at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Highly Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Merchants, and others.
3500 Packages.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Starch
Butter
Candles
Hams
Fruits
Soap
Pott's Vinegar, in quarter-casks, &c.
New goods, now landing,
Ex Canaan,
Ex Nagasanki,
Ex Neville.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
3500 packages of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
Highly Important to Ironmongers, Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, Tinmen, Steam Companies, New Zealand Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.
2000 Packages of
Ironmongery
Tin Plates
Shovels
Sheet Lead
White Lead
Red ditto
Mixed Paints
Colza Oil
Linseed Oil
Turps
Window Glass
Putty
Paperhangings
Varnishes
Dry Colours
Sheet Zinc
Zinc Nails, &c.
Now landing Ex Canaan, and Ex Waterloo.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
2000 packages of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
On account of whom it may concern.
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
That well-known first-class Station,
MOORE CREEK,
Together with 6000 SHEEP, and 110 HEAD of CATTLE
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, if not previously disposed of by private contract,
That very choice Station, MOORE CREEK, in the LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.

This station is close to the town of Tamworth, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Peel River Company's stations, and also the properties of Messrs. Gill, Prince, Dr. Dow—all stations of established repute. To all familiar with the district, Moore Creek will be at once recognised as formerly belonging to CHARLES HALL, Esq., who, for so many years, had the management of the sheep establishments of the Australian Agricultural Company. In the driest seasons it will carry 14,000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle; but in such favourable seasons as we have latterly had, it is estimated that there is room for a much larger quantity of stock.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a seven-roomed verandah cottage, with cellar, stable, huts, large woolshed, garden, planted with choice fruit trees, cultivation paddock, good substantial stockyard, with drafting yard, milking yard, calf-pen, and every requisite for carrying on a dairy; also hurdles for 10,000 sheep. There are also six out-stations.

With Moore Creek will be sold 6000 SHEEP, more or less, and 110 CATTLE, more or less.

Dray, working bullocks, 10 horses, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at valuation.

This PROPERTY is so well known that lengthened comment would be superfluous. It is within six miles of the town of Tamworth, where, as well as at the Hanging Rock, Oakenville, and Peel River diggings, there is a ready market for all produce and fat stock; indeed, a large portion of the expenses of the station might be paid from the dairy produce alone.

The fullest particulars can be obtained by application at the rooms, Pitt-street. It is in the MARKET FOR POSITIVE SALE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.—EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE. SUBURBAN and COUNTRY FREEHOLDS, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL and grounds, Botany; also YORK LODGE and grounds, and a number of farms.

BOTANY—Brick-built cottage and one acre of land, about opposite Darvall's Tannery, known as formerly Malone's property.

BALMAIN—By order of the mortgagee, with the concurrence of the official assignee, a cottage residence in Campbell-street, Balmain, now occupied by Captain Brown.

TOWN OF YASS.—Allotments 9, 10, and 14 of section 2, as per Government plan, and 1 to 6 of section 23, and 1 to 15 of section 22, of the Town Extension, each about half an acre; also, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 of section 27. Several of these lots front the main street of Yass, and they will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

TOWN OF GOULBURN.—17 acres 2 roods and 39 perches, on the Mulwarree Ponds, about half a mile from the town, adjoining Shelly's grant.

TOWN OF BERRIMA.—Allotments 4 of section 8, and 6 and 7 of section 7, on the river, near the bridge, each upwards of half an acre.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

MONDAY, 16th September.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS ESTATE,
BOTANY BAY,
including that noted popular Hotel,
THE SIR JOSEPH BANKS,
now in the occupation of Mr. William Beaumont, with about 22 acres of ornamental grounds extending and having a large frontage to the Bay; also,
YORK LODGE,
the residence of the proprietor, a remarkably neat Cottage Residence, with about 4 acres fronting the Bay adjoining the grounds attached to the hotel. The residue of the estate has been subdivided into
MARKET GARDENS
of from 5 to 11 acres each, consisting mostly of the celebrated fresh water swamp land peculiar to the locality and adapted for garden cultivation.
The whole will be offered in one lot, or as subdivided to purchasers.

Title, grant from the Crown to the present vendor.
Terms—One-third cash; residue, liberal credit.

Plans may be inspected at the Rooms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Kellett to sell, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that extensive and truly valuable property,

SIR JOSEPH BANKS ESTATE,
BOTANY BAY,
subdivided as follows—

LOT 1.—SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL and GROUNDS. This beautifully situated popular hostelrie is, for the most part, massively built of stone, and contains verandahs, balcony, hall, 10 rooms, large public room feet by feet, kitchen, bar, pantries, with yard and stabling, and every convenience either for a private residence, or for an hotel.

The grounds comprise an area of about 22 acres—the portion in front of the house sloping gradually down to the bay. They are laid out with great taste as lawn, garden planted with choice shrubs, flowers, and many valuable fruit trees, ornamental ponds, &c., divided from the beach by a shrubbery and avenue of lofty oak trees. On the beach is a jetty, extending to deep water, with a bathing-house at its termination.

. The Sir Joseph Banks Hotel is so well known, and has been so long appreciated by the public, that comment on the part of the vendor is nearly superfluous. It has for many years been under the superintendence and management of the present lessee, Mr. Beaumont, whose tenancy expires on the close of this year, and the worthy and able manner which he has conducted the establishment will be acknowledged by all.

It is situated on the north side of the bay, and is approached by a parish road from the city, being distant about miles from the Post Office.

Few have visited this delightful spot without being vividly impressed with its many and singular beauties, and remarkably healthy position. Its sloping grassy lawns, luxuriant parterres, sheltered by a belt of magnificent trees from the ocean breeze, have long been a favourite resort, and will be remembered with pleasure by those who have rambled over the grounds. Fishing, shooting, yachting, seabathing, can all be enjoyed, and, at the same time, the visitor is only about an hour's drive from the city.

Possessing numerous advantages, and with a reputation unequalled by any other property of a similar character in New South Wales, Richardson and Wrench can with confidence direct to its sale the attention of capitalists and others both in this and neighbouring colonies, and recommend it as one of the most advantageous opportunities for investing capital that has occurred for some time back.

The house is most substantially erected and well finished, and is equally adapted for a gentleman's suburban seat as for what it has so long been famous, A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. A few yards from the hotel there is a cottage of five rooms, which is occupied when a press of visitors renders it necessary.

LOT 2.—YORK LODGE.
A comfortable well-built and finished cottage residence, built on stone foundations of hardwood weatherboard, brick-nogged, plastered, and painted, containing verandah, four rooms, kitchen—attic above, yard, stables, fowlhouse, and other outoffices, together with about four acres of land adjoining the grounds attached to the hotel, laid out as garden and orchard, and having a large frontage to Botany Bay.

. This desirable and favourably-situated homestead known as the residence of Mr. Kellett, the proprietor of the estate, and will be found worthy of inspection by those seeking a small suburban residence, with grounds enjoying the advantages of this salubrious locality.

LOT 3.—EIGHT SMALL FARMS, containing each from 5 to 11 acres of valuable market garden land, being mostly rich fresh water swamp soil, of a nature alone adapted in this climate for the successful growth of vegetables.

. The whole of these farms are, more or less improved by fences, drainage, or clearing, many having a large portion of the ground cleared, stumped, and cultivated. Their proximity to Sydney, and the reputation of their peculiar fertile nature is sufficient to attract the attention of gardeners and others.

☞ These valuable properties will be sold as a whole, or in lots as above, to suit the convenience of purchasers, and a large proportion of the purchase-money, if desired, can remain on the property at a low rate of interest. Thus favourably brought into the market, with the remunerative return before the purchaser, the auctioneers feel confident that capitalists will meet the proprietor in the same liberal manner, and that the repute and value of the Sir Joseph Banks Estate will attract the attention of many seeking a favourable opportunity for securing a most remunerative investment. Mr. Beaumont kindly offers to allow intending purchasers to inspect the premises, and the boundaries of the whole estate will be pointed out, on application to Mr. KELLETT, York Lodge.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms.

By order of the Mortgagee, with the concurrence of the Official Assignee of the estate of O. W. Rawsen.

BALMAIN.
COTTAGE RESIDENCE in Campbell-street, now in the occupation of Miss Catherine Brown.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land having a frontage of about 46 feet 8 inches to CAMPBELL-STREET, BALMAIN, with a depth of 123 feet, on which is erected a VERANDAH COTTAGE RESIDENCE, built of weatherboards on stone foundation, containing 8 apartments and kitchen, yard, right to well of water, &c., at the rear.
There is a remarkably neat garden in front of this house and the yard has a side entrance into Campbell-street.

☞ This is a favourably situated well known property in Balmain, close to the ferries, and as it will be positively sold on the above date, the opportunity should not be neglected by those desirous of securing a good freehold in a favourite and rapidly improving suburb.
Terms at sale.

TO SPECULATORS.

FIVE DOCK, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, containing about FIFTY ACRES, situated at FIVE DOCK, adjoining the well-known property of Mr. Abercrombie, and having EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE to the PARRAMATTA RIVER, opposite Spectacle Island.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,
The above truly valuable and extensive BLOCK OF LAND, containing fifty acres fronting Lane Cove, Parramatta River, and adjoining Mr. Abercrombie's residence.

☞ The proposed bridge from Balmain to Five Dock, the one on a new line of road connecting Sydney with Hunter's Hill district, abuts on the above property; and as there is now no doubt of this being speedily executed, the land will be considerably enhanced in value as the distance from Sydney by the new road will only be about two miles, and the locality is one of the most beautiful in the suburbs.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TOWN OF YASS.
Allotments 9, 10, and 14 of section 2 (as per Government plan) of the town of Yass, each half an acre. Allotments 1 to 6, section 23, containing 3 acres 1 rood and 12 perches; and 1 to 15 of section 22, containing 8 acres and 7 perches in the extension of the town of Yass.

TOWN OF GOULBURN.
Seventeen acres 2 roods and 39 perches on the Mulwarree Ponds, adjoining Shelly's 20-acre grant and the reserve for a public pound about half a mile from the town of Goulburn.

TOWN OF BERRIMA.
Allotments 4 of section 8, and 6 and 7 of section 7; each upwards of half an acre fronting Oldbury-street, and extending to the River.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Abraham Moses to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable selections in or near the
TOWN OF YASS
TOWN OF GOULBURN
TOWN OF BERRIMA.
On inspection of the plans, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, it will be seen that the above properties occupy the very choicest and most valuable positions in their respective localities.
Terms at sale.

TOWN OF YASS.

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND,
Containing severally 1 acre 1 rood and 39 perches, and 2 roods and 31 perches, each having extensive frontages to HIBERNIA-CRESCENT, and running through to HARDY-STREET.
Title unquestionable.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above eligibly situated blocks of land in the important town of Yass.
LOT 1 comprises an area of 1 acre 1 rood and 39 perches, being lots 5, 6, and 7 of section 27, having a large frontage to Hibernia-crescent, and running through to Hardy-street.
LOT 2 contains an area of 2 roads and 31 perches, being lots 1 and 2 of section 27, situated at the corner of Hibernia-crescent and Therry-street, and having considerable frontage to Hardy-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

That first-class extensive Agricultural Property,
MOUNT GILEAD ESTATE,
Comprising about 2000 ACRES, with extensive Improvements, situate on the
NEPEAN RIVER
(which divides it from the celebrated Camden Park Estate), and extending to the Appin Road, about six miles from Campbelltown.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from HENRY ROSE, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day, due notice of which will be given,
The whole of that valuable and beautifully situated agricultural estate,
MOUNT GILEAD,
containing 2000 acres (highly improved) of the best land in the district on the Nepean River, extending to the Appin Road, about six miles from Campbelltown.
Plans of subdivision are in course of preparation, and the farms will be sold as much as possible in lots, according to the original grants.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.

On MONDAY, September 16th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia
Fine Gold Brooches and Bracelets
Gold and Silver Lever Watches
Diamond Rings and Brooches
18-carat Gold Chains and Necklets
Ladies' Fine Gold Rings, with Rubies and Diamonds
Cameo Brooches of the newest designs
Gents' Signet Rings, Studs, and Sleeve Links
One superb Lady's Gold Watch, elegantly set with Diamonds (from the Paris Exhibition). Also,
Stereoscopes and Slides, Bush Compasses
Sundials, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, September 16th, at 11 o'clock.
A beautiful assortment of fine gold jewellery and ladies' gold watches.
Terms, cash.
Gentlemen who intend making presents out of their winnings at Randwick will find this an excellent opportunity of securing sterling articles.

On TUESDAY, September 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Ex Sovereign of the Seas.
Fancy Goods, China Ornaments, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO., have been favoured with instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on TUESDAY, September 17th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant vases and lustres
Candelabras, ornaments
Parian marble vases
China figures, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, September 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Household Furniture
Sideboard, Cheffonier
Dinner Service (stone china)
Two large Brussels Carpets
Pianoforte and Stool
Gents' all-over Hogskin Saddle
Colt's Revolver and case
Double Gun and Rifle
Weighing Machine and Sundries.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, September 17th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Extensive variety of Marble Mantelpieces.
Just landed.

To Marble Masons, Builders, Contractors, and others.
For Positive Sale, without reserve.

PAYTEN and DAY have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day next week,
An extensive assortment of the above of the choicest designs and newest styles, well worth the inspection of builders and others.
Now on view at the Rooms.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY next.

. At Wynyard-street, precisely at 11 o'clock.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY next,
Invoices of elegant London-made jewellery, watches, &c., &c.; and he is happy to say that the above sale will be held at his old auction rooms, Wynyard-street, the incoming tenant having kindly lent him the use of the rooms.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale of Messrs. Weight and Johnson, Pitt-street, in consequence of their expiration of lease, dissolution of partnership, and retirement from business.

WEDNESDAY, 18th,
And THURSDAY, 19th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Weight and Johnson, who are retiring from business to dispose of their
Stock of drapery, clothing, &c, on the premises, Pitt-street, on the above days.
The stock is in good condition, and will be sold in lots to suit the demand of the trade.
Terms, liberal.

Spring Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c.

Now landing
Ex Wave of Life and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On FRIDAY, 20th, at 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A shipment of spring drapery, Manchester goods, slops, &c., &c.
And at 1 o'clock,
Light fancy tweeds
Ditto ditto does
Black broads, &c.
Terms liberal.

Boots and Shoes.
Balance of Shipment ex Wave of Life.
J. Joseph and Sons
J. Davies and Sons.

On TUESDAY, 17th.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
70 trunks boots and shoes, balance of shipment just landed ex Wave of Life.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

Most Important and Unreserved Sale of New Spring Goods.

MONDAY, September 16.

Just Landed, ex Wave of Life.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
128 packages of new goods, comprising
Gents' enamelled thigh boots
Men's calf wellingtons, bevil edge
Ditto ditto walking
Ditto ditto half ditto, bevil edge
Ditto patent dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto half ditto
Ditto ditto, E.S., morocco legs
Ditto ditto, E.S., memel hide
Ditto calf goloshed, bevel edge
Men's stout kip bluchers, rough bradded
Ditto ditto, calf ditto
Ditto light calf, ditto sprigged
Ditto military, ditto high back
Ditto watertight hobnailed
Ditto American pegged boots, grain
Boys' and youths' kip and calf bluchers
Ditto ditto, elastic sides, memel top
Ditto ditto mock balmorals
Women's coloured cashmere boots, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto delaine ditto, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto cashmere ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto satin Francais ditto, E.S.
Ditto black delaine ditto, E S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto memel balmoral ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, T.P.H.
Girls' ditto ditto ditto, 6 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto, E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto cordovan ditto, side lace
Ditto ditto, 2 to 5, to button
Child's patent seal shoes, 2 to 5, straps
Girl's 6 to 13 balmoral, light memel tops, E.S.
Women's patent seal slippers
Ditto ditto, calf operas, ditto
Women's brussels carpet slippers
Ditto fancy venetian, ditto
Ditto mock buck, ditto
Men's brussels carpet ditto
Ditto mock buck, ditto.
Terms, liberal at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Joshua Joseph and Sons.

MONDAY, September 16th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Rooms, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of goods, from the above celebrated makers, comprising
Ladies' black cashmere boots, M.H., E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto coloured delaine ditto, M.H., E.S.
Girl's 6 to 13 black and coloured delaine boots, E.S.
The auctioneers would invite special attention to this important sale of new goods, every article being for unreserved sale.
Terms, liberal.

Saddles, Harness, Whips, &c., &c.

TUESDAY, September 17th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, September 17th, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of saddlery, comprising
Gents' all-over-hogskin hunting saddles
Ditto ditto stockmen's ditto
Ditto solid leather ditto kneepads
Ladies' side-saddles, quilted safes, slippers, &c.
Ditto pelham bridles, fancy fronts
Gents' pelham and snaffle bridles, assorted
Martingales and cruppers
Gig harness, silver-plated mounted
Cab harness, brass-mounted
American buggy harness, silver-mounted
Ladies' and gents' riding whips, assorted
Horse rugs, saddle cloths, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Holloware. Holloware.

TUESDAY, September 17th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 hogsheads of holloware, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by auction at the City Pawn Office, 141, Lower George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon,
Sundry lots of unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Speerin, comprising gold and silver watches, rings, chains, brooches, feather beds and bedding, furniture, workboxes, dressing-cases, guns, revolvers, pictures, carpenters' tools, chests of clothing, books, and clothing of every description.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, September 17.

☞ On account of and at the risk of former purchaser.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account and at the risk of former purchaser,
4 great gross white hooks and eyes, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7
§ 1180— 9 gent's cheviot tweed suits
2747— 8 pairs tweed trousers, W.F.
17 cards pairs quilling
39 ditto black blond
No. 4— 4 ditto fringe
54 ditto black elastic
1819—100 pairs millers' mole trousers
1804—100 ditto ditto ditto
1711— 60 pairs fancy doe ditto
14— 20 pieces 28-inch P. and W. pongees
17— 17 ditto pongees
No. 1— 33 cardigan vests
6— 3 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY, 17th September.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., comprising,
Men's drab worsted cord trousers
Boys' cloth caps
Flounced muslin robes
Black moire mantles
Men's and millers' mole trousers
Tweed and tartan jumpers
Men's fancy tweed caps
Blue bene drills
Fancy cross overs
Men's black cloth brighton sacs
Black doe and cloth trousers
Men's millers' mole trousers, C. C.
Equal check and chene ginghams
White and coloured spotted muslins
Balzorine robes, flounced
Pongee handkerchiefs, British corahs
Men's white shirts, W. and B.
Men's Scotch twill shirts, bound, mauve and brown
Black broads and doeskins
Men's fancy coloured drill trousers
Coloured straw and braid bonnets
Panama and cabbagetree hats
Mouse, slate, and lavender felt canadians, L.B. and B.
Men's drab leamington cord trousers
White and coloured tarletans
Nainsook and mull muslins, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 18th September.

To Stationers
To Drapers, Grocers, and others.
☞ Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,
35 cases assorted stationery.
☞ Full particulars in a future issue.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 18th September.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nagasaki, M'Kay, master, from Greenock.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Nagasaki, M'Kay, from Greenock,
FM and Co. over S,
§ 1— 500. First Books, more or less damaged by sea water
1111. Second ditto, ditto ditto
§ 2— 316. Third Books, ditto ditto
554. Second ditto, ditto ditto
§ 3— 100. Scripture Lessons, ditto ditto
287. First Lesson, ditto ditto
448. Second Book, ditto ditto
§ 4— 503. British Poets, vol. 1, ditto ditto
5— 413. British Poets, vol. 2, ditto ditto
6—1148. First Arithmetic, ditto ditto
7— 667. Girls' books, ditto ditto
8—1132. Second books, ditto ditto
9—1132. First Arithmetic, ditto ditto
10—1100. Book various, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 18th September.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nagasaki, M'Kay, master, from Greenock.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Nagasaki, M'Kay, master, from Greenock,
M n diamond JM conjoined over S outside,
§ 156—1 case school maps, much damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 18th September.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Extensive Unreserved Sale.
Hill and Ledger's Jams
Batger's ditto
Ditto Bottled Fruits
Albert's Sardines
Steven's Bottled Fruits
Ditto Assorted Sauces
Bell's ditto ditto
Hill and Ledger's Mushroom Catsup
Steele's Liverpool Soap
Colonial Mould Candles
Bermuda and S. S. I. Arrowroot
Macaroni and Vermicelli
Jordan and softshell Almonds
French Prunes, Eleme Raisins
Moir's and Dunn's Ling Fish, &c., &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Several invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., comprising
20 cases Hill and Ledger's assorted 1-lb. jams
50 ditto ditto bottled fruits
10 ditto ditto ½-pint ketchup
35 ditto Whybrow's quart pickles
15 ditto ditto ½ pint sauces
30 ditto Wyatt's ditto ditto
25 ditto Whybrow's 1-lb. mustard
35 ditto ditto ½-lb. ditto
60 ¼-barrels fresh dried apples
100 ½-barrels ditto ditto
60 cases 1-lb. tins lobsters
35 ditto Batty's 1-lb. tins jams
16 ditto Feast's ditto ditto
10 ditto Albert's ½-tins sardines
40 ditto Bermuda arrowroot, 14 lb. tins
40 ditto ditto ditto, 1-lb. packages
8 ditto Taylor's soluble cocoa
11 ditto Brown and Polson's starch
32 ditto Coward's bottled fruits
20 ditto ditto red herrings
12 ditto ditto ½-pint sauces
2 ditto ditto 1 oz. isinglass
30 ditto Gunter's bottled fruits
15 ditto 2-lb. assorted jams
20 ditto 1-lb. ditto ditto
125 boxes stearine candles
30 cases Sinclair's bacon
20 ditto sublime salad oil, quarts
20 ditto ditto ditto, pints
20 ditto ditto ditto, half-pints
100 barrels fresh Scotch oatmeal
300 boxes Steele's Liverpool soap
40 cases butter, in tins
10 ditto assorted candied peel
20 pockets Kent hops, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 19th September.

Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porters.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Publicans, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
Several choice parcels wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c., comprising
20 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
15 ditto Hennessy's ditto ditto
25 ditto B. P. rum, 30 o.p.
7 ditto, ditto, 10 o.p.
15 quarter-casks Scotch whisky
100 cases fine old ditto ditto
75 ditto fine old cognac brandy
300 ditto ditto pale ditto
140 ditto Browning's old tom
50 ditto rich old port wine
80 ditto London bottled sherry, 3 dozen
160 ditto ditto, 1 dozen
20 hogsheads dark cognac brandy
30 cases sparkling burgundy
60 ditto ditto hock
100 ditto very superior claret
72 ditto hochsimer
26 ditto noyeau
10 ditto red burgundy
130 casks Byass' pale ale, each 4 dozen
100 ditto Furze's ditto ditto
150 ditto Allsopp's India pale ale
45 ditto Richardson's brown stout
20 hogsheads Ind and Coop's Burton ale
25 ditto Neepsend brewery ditto
135 cases Bass' quart India pale ale, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Oregon Timber.
Cargo of the barque Early Bird, from Puget Sound.

THURSDAY, 19th September.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers to the neighbouring colonies, and others.
Oregon Pine Boards, 1, 1¼, 1 inch
Ditto ditto, T. and G., 1 inch, 1¼
Ditto Scantling, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 2½, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½, 4 x 3
Ditto ditto Joists, 6 x 3, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3
Ditto Square Timber, 6 x 6, 6 x 8, 6 x 9, 6 x 10, 6 x 11, 6 x 12, 11 x 11, 10 x 10, 9 x 9, 8 x 8.
Comprising 296,036 feet of the very best selected Oregon timber, being, without exception, the finest cargo ever offered for sale in this market, the whole having been picked by a party well acquainted with the requirements of the Sydney trade, from the extensive Saw Mills of the Puget Mill Company, Western Inlet.
The close inspection of the trade is specially invited previous to day of sale.
On Circular Quay.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. A. Tange and Co. to sell by auction, on Circular Quay, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2,
The entire cargo of the Early Bird, just arrived from Puget Sound, with the following excellent assortment of timber, viz.,
TONGUED and GROOVED BOARDS,
50,125 feet 1 inch T. and G. boards
17,006 ditto 1¼ inch ditto ditto
17,082 ditto 1 inch boards.
SCANTLING,
16,876 feet, 3 x 2
11,649 ditto, 4 x 2
5,862 ditto, 4 x 2½
14,262 ditto, 6 x 2
5,542 ditto, 6 x 2½
18,378 ditto, 4 x 3
17,117 ditto, 6 x 3
JOISTS.
11,522 feet, 9 x 3
5,029 ditto, 10 x 3
8,189 ditto, 11 x 3
8,917 ditto, 12 x 3
SQUARE TIMBER.
17,258 feet, 6 x 6
1,004 ditto, 6 x 8
162 ditto, 6 x 9
1,885 ditto, 6 x 10
8,035 ditto, 6 x 11
1,440 ditto, 6 x 12
4,884 ditto, 12 x 12
1,988 ditto, 11 x 11
6,041 ditto, 10 x 10
1,027 ditto, 9 x 9
1,956 ditto, 8 x 8.
Catalogues, or any further particulars, can be obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

Great Unreserved Auction Sale.
To close consignments.
American Agricultural Implements, Chairs, Oars, &c.
At the Australian Auction Mart.

MONDAY, 16th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
Without the slightest reserve, to close consignments,
50 dozen long-handle round-point shovels,
1 single corn sheller, ex Monarch,
Ex Emigrant,
14 Heath's mowers and reapers
1 corn planter
7 revolving horse rakes
4 manure forks
2 1-6 dozen grain scoops
2 Willis's stump machines
1 single corn sheller
1 No. 5 Grant's fan mill
3 No. 1 seed sowers
1 cultivator
2 Geddes' harrows
5 single horse-powers
9 double ditto
5 threshers and separators
10 Hall's grain cradles.
Ex Simoda,
3 mowers and reapers (2 Heath's, 1 Hall's)
Ex Fortune,
9 hay cutters, 1 of No. 2, 8 of No. 5
4 garden engines
9 Grant's fan-mills, 4 No. 4, 5 No. 5
16 cultivators
10 Geddes' harrows, 18, 22, and 26 teeth
3 sets iron whippletrees
5 ditto wood ditto, 2 neck yokes
16 revolving horse-rakes
17 corn planters
4 No. 4 Robbins' dasher churns.
CHAIRS.
20 cases Baltimore wood seat
20 ditto Washington ditto ditto
20 ditto Lafayette cane ditto
5 ditto Baltimore cane ditto
10 ditto oak office ditto
5 ditto cane seat rocking
10 ditto O. G. wood seat spindle
Ex Alexander,
1 dozen children's wood rocking chairs
1 ditto office wood light
1 ditto steamboat cane dark
3 ditto ditto ditto light
1 ditto bay state office wood light.
Ex T. N. Perkins,
2 1-3 dozen bay state office, in rosewood
5 ditto children's high cane.
Ex Antagonist,
11 low cane stools
4 ditto counter ditto
1 ditto children's rocking wood
2 ditto ditto ditto cane
11 ditto low ditto.
Ex Margaret Eliza,
8 dozen Everett dining chairs, cane
1 ditto Florence ditto ditto
5 ditto bay state office wood
29 ditto Baltimore extra ditto
5 ditto children's low cane
4 ditto ditto rocking ditto
2 ditto ditto high ditto.
Ex Cincinnati,
75 dozen Baltimore extra wood
1 ditto children's high wood
2 ditto ditto low ditto
10 ditto bay state office ditto
10 ditto Everett dining cane
8 ditto Florence ditto.
ASH OARS.
7 to 16 feet long.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important to the Public generally.
Unreserved Sale by Auction.
At Veteran Hall, Prospect.
The whole of the late Mr. William Lawson's celebrated Stock of Wines.
The Produce of his Veteran Hall Vineyard.

TUESDAY, 24th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Veteran Hall, Prospect, on TUESDAY, 24th September, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of the celebrated stock of wines of the late Mr. William Lawson, the produce of his Veteran Hall Vineyard.
Further particulars will appear in future advertisements.

To Engineers, Founders, Coal Merchants, and others.

The Stock of Mr. T. Allen, Coal Merchant, Albion Wharf.
Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. T. Allen to sell by auction, on the Albion Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The whole of his stock, without the slightest reserve, in consequence of his leaving Sydney, viz.,
Six horse-power steam engine and boiler
1 saw table and 3 extra saws
1 chaffcutter
1 corn-cracker.
☞ 100 tons of household coals, in lots to suit purchasers
100 coal sacks. Also,
Office furniture
Spring cart and harness
1 horse (subject to any trial), with dray and harness complete, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important to Boot and Shoe Buyers, Saddlers, Ironmongers and others.
Unreserved Auction Sale of
The whole of Mr. Soole's Stock of
Boots and Shoes
Saddlery
Grindery
Leather, &c.

On the premises, George-street, near King-street,
TUESDAY, 17th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Soole (in consequence of his retiring from the business) to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, near King-street, on TUESDAY, 17th September, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of Mr. Soole's well-selected stock of boots and shoes, saddlery, grindery, leather, &c.
Without the slightest reserve.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock prompt. Punctual attendance is requested.

Important Sale by Auction of
Wines, Spirits, and Beer,
At the Australian Auction Mart,

WEDNESDAY, 18th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, WEDNESDAY, 18th September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Numerous parcels of choice wines, spirits, and draught and bottled beer.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive Sale of Boots and Shoes.
Summer Goods.
Bostock's, Hyde's, and Homan's Manufacture.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 20th September, at 11 o'clock,
142 trunks new summer boots and shoes, as above.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
Household furniture, comprising chiffonieres, chests of drawers, washstands, bedsteads, tables, chairs, safes, sofas, cots, carpets, fenders, irons, clocks, ornaments, American stove, bedding, pictures, pier and toilet glasses, scales, kitchen requisites, &c. Also,
Clothing, boots, watches, jewellery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Store and Residence in the Country Town of Nimmitabel near Cooma, formerly occupied by Mr. M'Donald.
For Positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sales' Rooms, 423, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Nimmitabel, parish of Nimmitabel and county of Wellesley in the said colony, being town allotment number nine, section forty-two, in Bombala-street, containing by admeasurement two roods more or less, commencing on the south-east side of Bombala-street, at the west corner of allotment eight, and bounded thence on the north-west by that street south-westerly two chains; on the south-west by the north-eastern boundary line of allotment ten south-easterly at right angles to Bombala-street two chains and fifty links to a line on the south-east by that line north-easterly, parallel with Bombala-street two chains; and on the north-east by the south-western boundary line of allotment eight aforesaid north-westerly at right angles to Bombala-street two chains and fifty links to the point of commencement, being allotment sold as Lot 31, together with all the improvements, comprising the store and premises lately occupied by Mr. M'Donald, about twenty-five miles from Cooma, thirty from Bombala, and seventy from Eden, Twofold Bay.

35 ACRES and 3 ROODS, at NORTH GRAFTON. Allotment 126 of the Government land sold at auction on the 11th July, and now to be resold at the risk of the purchaser at that sale.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street,
A farm, containing 35 acres and 3 roods, in the parish of Great Marlow, county of Clarence; being portion 126 of the Government plan, bounded on two sides by roads, and on the others by portions 123 and 124.
This is a farm of the richest alluvial brush land, is within about two miles of North Grafton, and is not subject to floods.
Terms at sale.

FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY IN GEORGE-STREET, near to the corner of MARKET-STREET, extending through to YORK-STREET, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Charles Smith.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Room, 423, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September, instant, at 11 o'clock,
That valuable block of property in George-street, being the third and fourth houses from Market-street, on the west side, numbered 421, and 423, now in the occupation of Messrs. Hopkins and Bowden, the former as an ironmongery warehouse, and the latter as an auction room, with very extensive offices on the first and second floors, for solicitors and other professional gentlemen. On the York-street side are eight small houses. The present rental exceeds one thousand pounds per year, and is considered under-let. The frontage to George-street is about 61 feet, and about the same to York-street.
The buildings in the George-street front are spacious, substantial, and finished in the very best manner, of the finest materials procurable in the colony, displaying good architectural taste, as well as stability of character.
The front elevation is of cut freestone throughout, and is acknowledged to be one of the finest pieces of masonry in the city, having been erected without regard to cost in cheap times.
In the basement story of No. 423, are very extensive cellars, flagged all over, subdivided by stone walls, and drained into the Market-street Sewers.
ON THE GROUND FLOOR is the spacious Auction Rooms formerly occupied by the English and Scottish Bank; having large plate glass windows on each side of the entrance door, an office immediately behind the large room, and a second room lately used as a Surveyor's office.
The large hall with staircase lies on the south side of the auction room, and leads to
THE FIRST FLOOR, on which is a fine suite of offices, now occupied by Mr. G. W. Graham, solicitor, and Mr. Gritton. Two of these rooms front the street, the third one being in the rear. They are lofty, light, and airy, well finished, with corniced ceilings. Doors, and all other joiners work of choice cedar, and varnished.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR are three rooms, finished like those on the first floor, and let off as offices, with the advantages of bath room and patent closet.
THE ROOF is slated, and fitted with cast-iron rain water eave guttering, and round down pipes.
THE YARD is flagged and drained.
In the yard is a brick building used now by office-keepers, but originally designed as a kitchen below, with sleeping rooms on the first floor. These premises while used as a Bank, afforded accommodation for the manager and his family, and will be found spacious enough for the residence of a merchant, whose stores might be erected in the York-street front, with a cart entrance from that street if thought necessary.
LOT 2. will comprise the shop and premises (adjoining Lot 1) now tenanted by Mr. Hopkins, the ironmonger, and others, his sub-tenants holding offices on the first and second floors. The main building is a counterpart of the premises first described, but the arrangements at the rear are different, the larger portion being used as a store for ironmongery.
It is proposed to sell the house No. 423 as the first lot, giving the purchaser of it the privilege of taking the adjoining property at the same rate, without further competition.
The York-street frontage will be divided into equal parts, and a line drawn easterly to meet the present western boundary of the George-street property.
☞ The premises may be viewed on application to the auctioneer.
Title, satisfactory—Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. — QUEENSLAND STATION.—The Station of STOODLEIGH, by order of the Executor of the late R. H. Bridges, Esq., will be sold by auction, in Sydney, in October next, together with about 1000 head of young first-class cows. Full particulars in a future advertisement.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
130 prime fat cattle, in lots
50 boilers and store ditto.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. E. Eather to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from E. P. Cornish, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
180 head of prime fat cattle, from his noted station, Yanginbell, Macquarie River, in lots.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Richard King, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 16th of September, at 12 o'clock,
100 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Christie, Esq., to sell at his yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 16th of September, at 12 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from F. Wyndham, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 16th September, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Campbelltown.
Important Sale.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. J. Turner, who is leaving for New Zealand, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Campbelltown, on the 23rd day of September,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, kitchen utensils. Also, fifteen head of first-class cows and heifers, of the Glenlee breed; one winnowing machine, and a variety of other articles.
Terms, cash, and no reserve.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Most Important and Unreserved Auction Sale at Razorback, on TUESDAY, 24th September.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. Hobbs, of Camden, to offer for unreserved sale, at Razorback, on the above date, the following property, viz.:—
200 head of cows, heifers, fat bullocks, and steers. They are a choice lot, principally milcher's calves; 20 head of draught and saddle horses, 1 reaping machine, 1 thrashing machine, 1 winnowing machine, 3 drays, 3 carts, ploughs, harrows, rollers, and other farming implements; also, a number of pigs, ducks, poultry, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale.
Sale at 11 o'clock sharp.

Valuable Freehold Property, in the flourishing Seaport Town of Wollongong.

F. R. COLE is favoured with instructions to submit to public competition, at Mr. Lovett's, Sportsman's Arms, Wollongong, on THURSDAY, September 19th, at 1 o'clock,
That valuable freehold property, known as the Free Trade Stores and premises, situate in Crown-street, Wollongong, to which street it has a frontage of 60 feet by a depth of 120 feet, running back to William-street, and contains 26¼ perches, more or less, on which are erected house containing four rooms, well fitted up shop, large kitchen and cellar, 2 coach-houses, with loft over 40 feet long, an excellent well, workshop, &c.
This really desirable property is for positive sale; and, now that the harbour improvement is being carried on, the value of property in this highly favoured district must rapidly increase. Capitalists are therefore strongly recommended to inspect these premises prior to the day of sale, and judge for themselves.
Full particulars can be obtained by applying to the auctioneer, Wollongong.
Title, first-rate.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 13th September.
BOOTH V. BEAHAN.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th day of September instant, at noon, on the premises of the defendant, James Beahan, near the junction of King and Pitt streets, in Pitt-street, Sydney, licensed victualler, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right and interest of the abovenamed defendant of, in, and to the lease, license, occupation, and goodwill of the defendant, James Beahan, in and to the said house and premises where he resides and carries on the business of innkeeping.

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney, will be held at the Town-hall, to day, Monday, at three o'clock, for considering the following notices of motion :—

By Alderman Speer : That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Sutton : That the Report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 19th August, recommending that Palmer-street, between Stanley and Burton streets, be filled in, ballasted, and blinded by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman Steel : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 19th August, recommending that Cooper-street, between Elizabeth and Waterloo streets, be ballasted and blinded by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman Woods : That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that sundry water mains be laid, at a cost not exceeding three hundred and ninety-eight pounds, five shillings, be adopted.

By Alderman Caraher : That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that a public lamp be erected in Harrington-street, between Essex-street and Brown Bear-lane, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley : That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that two public lamps be erected in Buckingham-street, be adopted.

By Alderman Steel : That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending the erection of three public lamps at the undermentioned places, viz., at the corner of Lansdowne and Crown streets, Lansdowne and Union streets, and Marlborough and Devonshire streets, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the east side of Abercrombie-street, at a cost not exceeding sixty-eight pounds, and on the west side at a cost not exceeding thirty pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the north side of Cleveland-street, between Botany and Abercrombie-streets, at a cost not exceeding eighty-two pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Steel : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the west side of Crown-street, between Foveaux and Collins streets, at a cost not exceeding fifty-eight pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Woods : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Victoria-street, (Ultimo), from George-street to Mr. Smart's mill, at a cost not exceeding forty-eight pounds be adopted.

By Alderman Smithers : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Burton-street, between Crown and Riley-streets, at a cost not exceeding eighty-one pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Wattle-street, from Abercrombie-street as far as built upon, at a cost not exceeding ninety-six pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Sutton : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Woolloomooloo-street, between Bourke and Forbes streets, at a cost not exceeding ninety-six pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman M'Keown : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the South side of John-street (Pyrmont), between Harris and Mount streets, at a cost not exceeding thirty-six pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Spence : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the north side of Albion-street, between Bourke and Hutchinson streets, at a cost not exceeding fifty pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Raphael : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on a portion of the north side of Bent-street, near the Public Library, at a cost not exceeding sixty-one pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Watson : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the east side of Cumberland-street, between Essex-lane and the bridge, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and fourteen pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Caraher : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending, on petition, that kerbing and guttering be laid on the west side of Gloucester-street, between Charlotte-place and Essex-street, at a cost not exceeding seventy pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Cooper-street, Chippendale, at a cost not exceeding thirty-two pounds — and that the roadway be formed by day labour at a cost not exceeding twenty pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman M'Keown : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that Kent-street, between Druitt and Bathurst streets, be blue-metalled at a cost not exceeding ninety-six pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Duffin : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that Lime-street and Erskine-street as far as the kerb extends on the west side, be blue-metalled at a cost not exceeding thirty-four pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Spence : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending, on petition, that Little Bourke-street, from Campbell-street to Mr. Kiss's stables, be ballasted and blinded by day labour, at a cost not exceeding twenty-six pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Watson : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that Cribb's-lane be repaired and pitching laid by day labour, at a cost not exceeding thirty pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Caraher : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that Junction-lane, between Cambridge and Harrington streets, be repaired and pitching laid, by day labour, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Smithers : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that Jones'-lane and Burton-lane be ballasted and rough guttered, by day labour, at a cost not exceeding thirty pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Spence : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that Fitzroy-street, between Crown and Bourke streets, be filled in and ballasted by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman Spence : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending on petition that Judge-street be repaired by day labour, at a cost not exceeding thirty-five pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Caraher : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that Harrington-street be repaired where required, and a portion of the guttering on the north side lowered, at a cost not exceeding thirty-five pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Raphael : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that Little Hunter-street be ballasted and blinded, and the drainage improved, by day labour, at a cost not exceeding thirty pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Duffin : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that Druitt-street, between Sussex and George streets, be repaired and blue-metalled by day labour, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Smithers : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending, on petition, that Chapel-lane, between Crown and Riley streets, be formed, ballasted, and rough guttering laid, by day labour, at a cost not exceeding twenty-eight pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending, on petition, the performance of certain works in Wattle-street, by day labour, at a cost not exceeding thirty-five pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman M'Keown : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that a twelve-inch pipe drain be laid in Point-street at John-street, Pyrmont ; and that the kerb and gutter be extended from the pipe drain to Mr. Stacey's, at a cost not exceeding twenty-four pounds be adopted.

By Alderman Caraher : That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 2nd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the north side of Jamison-street, between Clarence and York streets, at a cost not exceeding twenty-eight pounds, be adopted.

By Alderman Chapman : That inasmuch as the sum of twenty pounds, voted on the 5th instant, for the repair of St. Mary's Road is insufficient for the same, that it be supplemented with sixty pounds, in order that the same may be permanently made according to the city surveyor's report.

By Alderman Steel : That a public stand for licensed drays be established in Margaret-street, on the south side, between George-street and Wynyard-square, east, until the 31st December next.

By Alderman Raphael : That the city engineer be instructed to prepare a plan for the erection of a steam engine and mill for using Appleton's stone-breaking machines at the Lime-street Wharf, complete. The machinery at Lachlan Swamp to be used for that purpose as far as practicable.

By Alderman Smithers : That this council do now resolve itself into committee for the purpose of considering the tenders for forming, ballasting, and blinding Campbell-street, Spring-street, York-lane, and Mill-street, Pyrmont.

GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.

A PUBLIC meeting of land proprietors and residents was held on Saturday evening, at the Royal Arms, Liverpool Road. David Johnston, Esq., of George's Hall, took the chair at eight o'clock. A letter was read from J. H. Atkinson, Esq., M.L.A., expressing his regret at not being able to attend. The following resolutions were passed unanimously :—

That the Great Southern Road, from the Bark Huts to the southward, has been for some time past unavailable for traffic, and that the interest of the southern districts of the colony in general, and of the inhabitants in this vicinity particularly, who have purchased land, erected dwellings, and cultivated farms thereon at great expense, on the faith of constant access being secured for the transport of their produce to the markets of the metropolis, call for its immediate repair.

That frequent applications having been made to the Government without avail, it is expedient that a petition be presented to the honourable the Legislative Assembly, setting forth the desires of the petitioners, and praying for the aid of Parliament in remedying the evils that exist, and that J. H. Atkinson, Esq., be requested to present the following petition to the Legislative Assembly, and to use his influence in urging upon Parliament the favourable consideration of the necessities of the district.

To the honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned landholders, householders, and others in the vicinity of Bankstown, in the colony of New South Wales,

Respectfully sheweth,

That the condition of the Great Southern Road between the Bark Huts and Bankstown, a distance of from ten to fourteen miles from the metropolis of the colony, is at the present time, and has been for some months past, in so great a want of repair, as to render it almost impassable for all purposes of traffic.

That the land on both sides of the said road is the freehold property of sundry private individuals, by whom it has been purchased—in some instances at high prices, in the warrantable belief that the road would be maintained by the Government in such a condition as would enable them to convey their produce to the Sydney markets, and thus secure a livelihood for themselves and families.

That in consequence of the impassable state of the said road, aggravated by the absence of all means of communicating with the various stations on the line of railway, many of your petitioners have been reduced to great distress, and all have been subjected more or less to severe losses, arising from the positive impossibility of sending their goods to market.

That houses for the accommodation of the public have been erected, and are maintained, at great expense, in view of the large traffic from the gold-fields and other sources in the southern district of the colony, that would pass along the said line of road, if maintained in a proper state of repair, but which is now either wholly stopped, or diverted into other channels of communication with Sydney at considerable loss to all parties concerned.

That frequent representations have been made to the hon. the Secretary for Public Works, setting forth the circumstances above detailed, but that at present nothing of any importance has been done to relieve the position of your petitioners.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honourable House will be pleased to take the premises into favourable consideration, and afford them such relief as to your honourable House may seem fit.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 150 signatures.]

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN RACES.
THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, as was anticipated, proved the grand day of the meeting, the attendance being very far in excess of that on either of the preceding days. The sport, too, was very good, although the racing was confined to but few competitors. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young arrived shortly after twelve o'clock, and previous to the first race the grand stand was occupied almost from end to end by visitors, the fair sex being well represented. As upon the previous two days, all the arrangements were very efficiently carried out; the stewards were punctual in the hours of starting ; no disputes arose, and happily, notwithstanding the great bustle and excitement, no accident occurred either on the course or on the road to throw a damp over the proceedings. We append the result of the various races :—

The Prince of Wales Stakes of 3 sovereigns each, with 60 sovereigns added, for all ages. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £100 ; if entered to be sold for £80, allowed 7 lbs. ; if for £70, 12 lbs. ; if for £60, 19 lbs. ; if for £50, 28 lbs. ; any surplus realised by the sale of the animal over the amount for which he is entered to be sold, to go to the race fund. No allowance to maidens, mares, or geldings ; the second horse to receive 20 sovereigns. Entrance £3.

Mr. G. Young's ch. m. Koh-i-noor, 5 years (£70), 8 st. 8 lbs. (Cutts)	1
J. Driscoll's rn. g. Swindler, aged (£60), 8. st. 8 lbs. (Driscoll)	2
I. Gorrick's Crinoline, 6 years (£50), 7 st. 7 lbs. (Moore)	3
T. Lee's c. g. Snip, aged (£50), 7 st. 13 lbs.	
W. Eaton's b. g. Maroon, aged (£60), 8 st. 8 lbs.	
H. M'Dermott's ch. m. Irish Kate, aged (£60) 8 st. 8 lbs.	
T. Ivory's Fenella, 5 years (£50) 7 st. 7 lbs.	

Betting : 3 to 1 on the field. Koh-i-noor rushed to the front immediately the flag dropped, and although raced hard all through by Swindler and Crinoline, she was never headed, but won as she pleased by upwards of a length. Swindler, who carried 4 lbs. overweight, was the only animal in the race that appeared to have a chance with her. Time, 3 minutes 26 seconds. The winner was bought in after the race for £98.

The Metropolitan Maiden Plate of 3 sovereigns each, with 130 sovereigns added from the fund ; for all horses that have never won an advertised prize at the time of entrance (winners of two year old stakes excepted) ; weight for age ; no maiden allowance. M. M. P. course. Second horse to receive 20 sovereigns. Entrance, £6 10s. ; winners of 30 sovereigns at starting to carry 3lbs. extra ; of 50 sovereigns, 5lbs. extra ; and of £100, 7lbs. extra. Penalties to these winners not accumulative. Winners of a two year old stake to carry the above penalties in addition to the extra weight for winning two year old stake.

Mr. S. Jenner's b. c. Kyogle, 3 years ... ... (Moore)	1
W. Eaton's ch. m. Eugenie, 5 years ... ... (Holmes)	2

Betting 5 to 1 on Kyogle. This race, which originally included six entries, dwindled down to a match between Eugenie and Kyogle. The latter started with almost any odds in his favour, and won literally in a canter, his diminutive jockey finding it difficult to hold him back within a reasonable distance of the mare. Time, 3 minutes 31 seconds.

The A. J. C. Handicap of 5 sovereigns, with 130 sovereigns added, for all horses, to be handicapped by the committee ; 3 miles. The second horse to receive 25 sovereigns ; entrance £6 15s. Non-acceptors to receive back their sweeps and half entrance.

Mr. W. Town's b. g. Shamrock, aged, 9 st. 7 lb. (M'Guire)	1
T. Ivory's ch. h. Peter Possum, 6 years, 7 st. 11 lb. (Holmes)	2
J. Tait's ch. g. Tartar, 6 years, 8 st. 9 lb. (Cutts)	3

Betting, even on Shamrock. This race was splendidly contested, the pace being severe almost from the start. In the second round Possum made his effort along the back stretch, and succeeded in passing the favourite, Tartar (who had previously hung well on to Shamrock) meanwhile falling back. The remainder of the distance was contested desperately by the lightweight and Shamrock, the cheering being loud and long as the two neared the rails almost abreast, Tartar about four lengths behind. Along the straight run both horses were put to their best, and an exciting struggle terminated in favour of the old one by upwards of a length. Time, six minutes.

The Innkeeper's Purse of 2 sovereigns each, with 60 sovereigns added, for all horses that have never won £75 at the time of entrance ; twice round and a distance ; the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the stakes. Winners at starting once to carry 3 lbs. ; twice, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens at starting allowed 3 lbs. Entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Mr. F. H. Doyle's ch. h. Warrior, 5 years, 9 st. 9 lb. (Ford)	1
T. Lamond's ch. c. Potentate, 3 years, 6 st. 5 lb. (Moore)	2
H. Martineer's b. c. Eucalyptus, 4 years. (Willis)	3
W. Eaton's b. g. Maroon, aged, 9 st. 12 lb.	
J. Driscoll's rn. g. Swindler, aged, 9 st. 12 lb.	
T. Ivory's Fenella, 9 st. 4 lb.	

Betting, six to four on the field. Warrior was very generally looked upon as safe to win this event, and the results justified the confidence of his supporters. Having nursed his horse for the first mile, Ford made his running from below the Derby corner, and getting to the front, kept his position to the finish, winning cleverly by upwards of two lengths ; Potentate second, and Eucalyptus third. The time was not taken.

A private match (a hack race of one mile) gentlemen riders, was next decided, by permission of the stewards. There were five starters, and the prize was won by Whitefoot, ridden by Mr. Lawson.

The Forced Handicap of 5 sovereigns each, with 30 sovereigns added, forced, for all winners, optional for the winner of the Hurry Scurry, and for all beaten horses ; one and a half mile ; to be handicapped by the stewards ; the winner to pay £5 5s. to the club. Entrance free.

The following handicap was issued, viz. :—Alfred, 7st. 10lbs. ; Maroon, 7st. 10lbs. ; Shamrock, 9st. 10lbs. ; Kyogle, 7st. 3lbs. ; Warrior, 8st. 7lbs. ; New Chum, 8st. 2lbs. ; Transit, 8st. 9lbs. ; Lilla, 8st. 7lbs. ; Heather Bell, 6st. 11lbs. ; Alderman, 5st. 7lbs. ; Stranger, 8st. 10lbs. ; Koh-i-noor, 8st. 3lbs. ; Prince, 5st. 7lbs. Of these Alfred, Kyogle, Transit, Stranger, and Koh-i-noor were at once scratched. The betting was strongly in favour of Shamrock, but his previous efforts in the three mile race had proved too severe to permit of his carrying off this race also. A fine contest terminated in favour of New Chum by a length, Lilla second, Heather Bell third ; Shamrock came up fourth, about four lengths behind the Bell.

This terminated the meeting, and the crowd at once dispersed ; the winners of course elated with their good fortune, and the losers consoling themselves with expectations of better luck next time.

The prizes will be paid over at 8 o'clock this evening, in the Long-room, at Tattersall's.

THE RACE DINNER.

THE annual dinner in celebration of the metropolitan meeting took place on Saturday evening in the Long Room at Tattersall's Hotel. There were about sixty gentlemen present, the company including several visitors from the country and from the sister colony of Victoria. The festival passed off, as usual, in a most successful manner. The viands and wines were unexceptionable both as to quantity and quality, and the indefatigable host had left nothing undone that could in any way tend to promote the comfort of his guests. The office of chairman was discharged by Mr. W. G. Henfrey, and that of vice-chairman by Mr. Ryan, M.L.A. These gentlemen, however, found their duties comparatively light ; the list of toasts being designedly short, there was no necessity for lengthy orations in introducing them to the company ; on the contrary, brevity was the order of the night in this respect, and having disposed of the few loyal and appropriate toasts that are always honoured on such occasions, the party at once subsided into conviviality. Several songs were effectively rendered by different gentlemen, and having remained talking over past and future events till ten o'clock, the company separated, each and all being apparently well pleased with the evening's entertainment. After the cloth had been removed,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the first toast. No matter on what festive occasion Englishmen were met together, this was always the first and most honoured of their toasts ; he gave "The Queen."

The toast was received with loud cheers, the band playing the National Anthem.

The CHAIRMAN then gave, "Prince Albert and the Royal Family." His Royal Highness had made himself so universally popular that it was unnecessary for him to dilate upon his merits.

The toast was received with the usual honours ; band, "British Grenadiers."

The VICE-CHAIRMAN proposed the next toast. In giving "The Representative of her Majesty in this Colony," he might mention that his Excellency had honoured this last meeting by attending on the course two days out of three, and he had no doubt that his Excellency would see that they conducted their business so well, that he would be able to raise no objection whatever to the grant to this club of the £200 for a Queen's Plate. (Cheers.) They had all seen the promise of future great things in his Excellency's face, and it was pretty well certain that they would not be disappointed. He would give them, "Sir John Young, the Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales."

The toast was drank amidst prolonged cheers, the band playing an appropriate air.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, "The Turf of Australia." In giving this toast, it was not necessary for him to say much. It had progressed hitherto, until now it held a position they had hardly expected, and he hoped it would continue to advance, as there was nothing that more deserved to be encouraged by those who desired to see the colony go ahead. At the next meeting the club would have a prize to be competed for, that would be almost equal in importance and value to a champion race ; and he trusted that on that occasion they would see a larger field than there had ever before been assembled for any race yet run for.

The toast was drunk amidst the usual cheers, the band playing the "Cornstalk Polka."

Mr. E. J. BAILEY, having been loudly called upon, returned thanks for the toast.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN gave "Our Melbourne Visitors." Though New South Wales was much older than the sister colony of Victoria, yet, if the latter had not at one period taken up the gauntlet on behalf of racing, the turf would have been most assuredly lost sight of, if not settled altogether, in the bustle of the gold days. New South Wales, therefore, in this respect owed something to Victoria ; and as some of our sporting men intended to visit Melbourne in the same way as the Melbourne men had for some meetings past visited Sydney, he hoped that the men of New South Wales would receive the same fair play in Melbourne that the Melbourne men had received here. They were about to visit Melbourne and also Van Diemen's Land, and he hoped and trusted that these representatives of the Sydney turf would follow the example of straightforwardness, manliness, and integrity that the visitors to New South had given upon every occasion.

The toast drunk with all the honors. Band, "Auld lang syne."

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH returned thanks, and after praising the site and formation of the Randwick course, said he was a visitor only to see the races, and not in a professional way, as some gentlemen who had accompanied him. If any of them visited Melbourne, the sporting men of that city would be only too glad to see them, and to give them every opportunity for taking Melbourne money back with them. New South Wales had, no doubt, been short of good horses at this meet, but they might possibly have been kept back for a purpose ; if so, he could only say that the men of Melbourne would be ready to meet them at any time, horse for horse, whether to run, to trot, or to jump ; but in whatever way it might be, they might rest assured that they would be met in the true spirit of fair play.

Mr. COKER also returned thanks, acknowledging the kindness he had invariably received from the sportsmen of New South Wales.

The CHAIRMAN gave "The racing men and breeders of the colony." In doing this, he wished more particularly to mention the names of Mr. De Mestre and Mr. Lee in connection with the toast. These gentlemen deserved great credit, and though perhaps much could not be said for the present meet, yet he hoped something better for the future, and that the encouragement now received would have the effect of bringing some promising young stock in years to come.

Mr. LEE thanked them most kindly for the handsome manner in which they had drank the toast. Up to the present time, though he had tried very hard, he had not been able to take the position he was now able to do ; and although hitherto breeders had not had much encouragement, he trusted before long to see such young stock brought out as would take some of them by surprise. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Ladies," which was cordially drank, and responded to by Mr. Melhado.

The CHAIRMAN gave the toast, "The Host and Hostess." He was bound to give this toast, if only as an acknowledgment that this room and this large establishment had been for the last three or four years devoted to the sporting public, almost free of charge. By far the greater part of the cost of maintaining this splendid establishment was defrayed by Mr. O'Brien, who on all occasions had treated the sportsmen of the colony in the most liberal way.

The toast was drank with all the honours.

Mr. O'BRIEN, who on coming forward was received with loud cheers, returned thanks. He was proud that this annual dinner was so well attended, and proud also to find that it had brought forward such an assemblage of respectability. All he desired was to stand by the sporting men, and in as far as his humble power went to support and uphold the respectability of the Turf of New South Wales.

Mr. THORNTON gave "Our next merry meeting," and in doing so took occasion to refer to the possibility that at their next meeting they might have thanks returned to some of the hon. M.P.'s whom he saw present, by the winner of the Queen's Plate, for their exertions in obtaining the vote.

Mr. D. BELL, M.L.A., rose on being loudly called for from all parts of the room. Though not a racing man in the strict sense of the term, yet for the sake of the colony, he would desire to see racing well supported, because he was sure that the breed of horses in the colony benefited thereby. He would, therefore, do his utmost to obtain the £200 vote for a Queen's Plate, and trusted to succeed, for most of the country members were in his favour. The only opposition he anticipated would come from the very men who should be the last to offer it—the metropolitan members—some of whom were rather too straight-laced, and in their ignorance could not see that racing and horse breeding might be encouraged without necessarily encouraging vice and immorality. (Cheers.)

Some other toasts followed, intermingled with songs, the meeting finally breaking up shortly after eleven o'clock.

THE SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We are happy to find that this society, nothing daunted by the difficulties it has had to contend with, opens the present season with the first concert on Tuesday next, at the Freemasons' Hall. To mere lovers of music, not immediately interested in the Society's progress, this may appear a matter of course ; but those who have worked so long and faithfully for it too well know that their efforts have never been allowed to relax—that the difficulties in their way have at times seemed unsurmountable—so much so that the timid and over-cautious have withdrawn lest they should be included in the impending fall. Yet the energetic men conducting it have persevered—they have presented to their encouraging and attached musical friends every means of amusement in their power, weak, at times only, from the positive dearth of almost all the elements necessary to a well-ordered programme, not certainly from any want of exertion and adherence on the part of its managers. Last year a severe economy became necessarily the order of the day, and was judiciously followed without, we think, any loss in the degree of enjoyment offered. In fact, the friends of the society rallied round it and increased its funds, while its expenses diminished. This has given fresh impetus to the committee, and we now see a programme offered to the members next Tuesday such as we believe will be found not to have been exceeded by any predecessor. Our talented townswoman, Miss Simmons, whose singing lately in the Hall so charmed the rather critical audience assembled there to greet her, has kindly consented to assist ; and here we may say that we know no more praiseworthy exercise of her talents than according them occasionally in this way to the support of the musical societies of her native country, and we hope we shall have the pleasure to hear her in some of the magnificent works of the great masters—Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, &c.,—the productions of which may almost be said to await the assistance of this young lady. Our old friend Madame Sara Flower takes her accustomed seat amongst the rising musical generation, which she has done so much to instruct and improve ; and the society will render their usual complement of instrumental performance, including Mozart's celebrated symphony in G minor, said to be by good judges his best composition of the kind. Weber's concerto, in C, for piano and orchestra—a flowing and brilliant piece—will include the performance on the piano of a gentleman, one of many here, who allow their talents to be hidden "under a bushel" rather than take the lead in musical affairs, which they are certainly entitled to do. An amateur basso, and a constant friend of all musical societies, gives his assistance also.

THE OPERA.—On Saturday evening, the last night of the present operatic season, the Victoria Theatre was crowded to excess, being the occasion of a complimentary benefit to Mr W. S. Lyster. Flotow's opera of "Martha" was announced for performance, but some fatality appears to attend its production in Sydney by the present company, as it was again withdrawn in consequence of the illness of the conductor, Mr. Reiff, and "Maritana" substituted. This alteration created very great disappointment, and for some time the house was very noisy, and would not permit the opera to proceed. Mr. Farquharson, however, succeeded in pacifying the audience, and all afterwards went off quietly. Mr. F. Lyster conducted in Mr. Reiff's absence. This evening the company will give a concert in the hall of the Exchange, and from the very full and well selected programme, there will probably be a good attendance.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—This evening, for the first time in Sydney, will be presented Dion Bourcicault's five act play entitled Octaroon, in which Marie Duret will make her appearance as Zoe. Several old Sydney favourites will take part in the representation of this play, which, from its great length, will constitute the evening's performance.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—The Oriental spectacular drama of Azael, or the Prodigal Son, was presented at this theatre last Monday, and has since been repeated nightly to crowded houses. The afterpiece on Monday was the Bengal Tiger, which was played again after the principal performance on Tuesday. The drama of the Robber's Wife formed part of the bill on Wednesday, and the farce of the Irish Tiger was presented as the conclusion of the entertainment on Thursday. The Battle of the Bibbs was the farce on Friday, and on Saturday the nautical drama of the Floating Beacon came in as finale.

THE "ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN."—From the tenour of a private letter just received, we learn that Messrs. Spiers and Pond are to leave Melbourne by the City of Sydney, for the purpose of conferring with the cricketers of New South Wales on the subject of the proposed grand cricket tourney between the players of Australia and those of the mother-country. These gentlemen, it will be remembered, have undertaken the responsibility of bringing out the English players on the terms submitted by the latter, and their object in coming to Sydney is to ascertain how far they can reckon on the co-operation of the public in furtherance of their very spirited and expensive speculation.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, a woman named Bridget Cullen, who had been employed as a charwoman, attempted to commit suicide by cutting a deep gash in one of her arms, with the evident intention of severing an artery. The occurrence was discovered soon after the wound was inflicted, when the injured arm was carefully bound up, and the wretched woman borne to the Infirmary in a weak state from the loss of blood. The alleged cause of this attempt at self-destruction was that the woman's husband was killed about twelve months ago, and since that time she has been in a low dispirited state of feeling.

ARROWROOT FROM WIDE BAY.—We have received by the steamer from Wide Bay a sample of arrowroot grown by Mr. Aldridge, in his garden at Maryborough. Its quality is very fine, fully equal to that of the Island arrowroot. It is well known that excellent arrowroot is grown in Australia, but the colonial article has not yet taken a position in the Sydney market, in consequence, doubtless, of the superiority that is supposed to attach to that produced in the West Indies, such prejudices being notoriously difficult to remove. Having submitted the article to a careful test, we feel convinced that Mr. Aldridge's arrowroot only requires to be known to be in very general demand, possessing all the qualities of the best arrowroot ; its being moreover a colonial product would be a guarantee of its genuineness. The amount grown by Mr. Aldridge will, when prepared, yield about two tons of arrowroot. We observe, in a recent issue of the *Maryborough Chronicle*, an account of Mr. Aldridge's plantation, from which it appears that in addition to the production in remarkable perfection of ordinary vegetables, and a variety of tropical plants and flowers, Mr. Aldridge has been very successful in the cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, tea, camphor, tamarind, logwood, banana, pineapple, custard apple, lemon, orange, citron, guava, fig, tobacco, grass cloth, wheat, rice, white hawthorn, tallow nut, cocoa nut, date palm, almond, pomegranate, aloes, filberts, barcelonas, and Constantinople cobnuts. A creditable amount of enterprise has been displayed by Mr. Aldridge in the introduction and rearing of products which contribute so materially to the commercial wealth of other countries, and it is gratifying to find that his efforts have been attended with success. The sample of arrowroot may be seen at our office, and it will convince all who may require proof on the point of the richness and fertility of the soil, and the geniality of the climate of Wide Bay, and also of their adaptation for the cultivation of tropical and semitropical plants.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—It having been reported by Messrs. M'Laurin that this disease had made its appearance on one of their stations, and that cattle were being destroyed daily, a public meeting, convened by the Police Magistrate of Deniliquin, on requisition, was held at the Court-house, on the 5th instant. Several speeches were delivered ; but the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, with slight variation from the original propositions, will clearly explain the character of the discussion :—

This meeting having heard with alarm and regret that the cattle disease, known as pleuro-pneumonia, has broken out among some of the herds depasturing on stations situated on the New South Wales side of the Murray,—Resolved, That immediate application be made to the Government, with the view to issuing regulations on the important matter, so that all reasonable encouragement shall be given to stockowners in their attempts to prevent pleuro-pneumonia from spreading among the cattle.

That this meeting recommend the following as the basis of any proposed additional legislation :—

That a Board should be instituted by the Government, and that properly qualified inspectors be appointed by the said board, which shall be nominated by the Government, and have its head-quarters in Sydney.

The Local Boards shall be appointed for each district immediately on the Government receiving authentic information of the appearance therein of pleuro-pneumonia, the members to be nominated by local benches of magistrates, and approved of by the Government.

That in order to raise funds for defraying the necessary expenses connected with effective legislation on this most important subject, a tax upon the owners of horned cattle throughout the colony be levied, upon a basis analogous to the Act for the Prevention of Scab and Catarrh.

That it be the duty of the inspectors (when appointed to carry out the said projected law) to visit, as early as practicable, the district where cattle may be reputed to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, and order cattle so affected to be destroyed.

That as in carrying out such a law individual cattle owners are likely to suffer most serious pecuniary losses, a tax of twopence per head upon all horned cattle in the colony be levied, and that owners of cattle destroyed by order of the Anti-Pleuro-pneumonia Board be recompensed at a rate not to exceed 50s. per head, provided they can produce a certificate of having paid the imposed tax.

That a copy of the foregoing be immediately forwarded by telegram to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, inviting his immediate attention thereto ; and that Mr. John Hay, M.P., and Mr. Augustus Morris, M.P., be respectfully requested to support any measure proposed by the Government, based on the preceding recommendations ; and that, in order to aid the Government in its efforts to legislate, the following gentlemen do form a local committee :—Messrs. Phillips, Tyson, Wren, Jones, Farran, Maier, Hervey, Mitchell, M'Laurin, Monk, and Mackenzie.—*Southern Courier.*

VICTORIA.

By the City of Sydney, we have Melbourne papers to the 12th instant.

The *Herald* of that date says :—One of the heaviest floods known for nineteen years in the neighbourhood of Seymour, occurred on Tuesday. The Goulburn River was swollen to an enormous width, and was rendered quite impassable. The bridge at Broadford, which was only opened for traffic about a year ago, was swept away. The gold escort from the Ovens was stopped, but Mr. Kabat, the officer in charge, had the gold, horses, &c., taken over on a punt. The troopers had to swim their horses for some distance, and Mr. Kabat himself swam his horse upwards of half a mile. Through the praiseworthy exertions of this officer the escort was safely got over, and reached town early yesterday morning. We have not heard whether there has been any loss of life.

The late strike among the railway labourers, says the *Woodend Courier*, had been scarcely brought to a close, and the wretched pittance of 5s. a day raised to 7s. and 8s., when another strike was on the eve of breaking out among the navvies for a still greater increase of wages. They have, it seems, discovered that the contractors are in a bit of a fix, and in their turn are resolved on taking advantage of it.

The *Geelong Advertiser* of the 10th says :—"The New Zealand fever assumes in Geelong a very mild type. Some have resolved to go ; many more talk or think of going, but so doubtfully that the least adverse news would suffice to dispel the idea. The fine barque India leaves the wharf to-day with a full cargo of horses and a few passengers. Her decks are piled up with wagons and carts of all sorts and sizes, so that when the vessel gets to Dunedin there will be nothing to do but whip out the horses, harness them to their respective drags, and off to Gabriel's Gully."

On the night of the 9th instant, about eleven o'clock, three armed men entered a store kept by a man named James Copley, on the Inglewood-road, near Maldon, and after tying up Copley and his wife, ransacked the place, and possessed themselves of two silver watches and chains, a cash box, and between £14 and £15, chiefly in notes. Two of the men then left, while the third kept guard over the inmates until three o'clock the following morning, when he also left.—*Argus.*

"More diamonds" is becoming a common heading to paragraphs in the Murray district papers. Here is another from the *Murray and Ovens Advertiser* of Saturday last :—"The most costly and most beautiful of all precious stones promises soon to become as common in this district as gold, for they are now being found at the Mitta Mitta. Mr. Cyrelli, who has been for some time working on the Mitta Mitta, at the junction, about sixteen miles from Allen's, arrived in Beechworth yesterday, and brings with him specimens of gold and several precious stones, amongst which is a pure diamond, which is to be set in a ring."

The *Herald* of 11th instant, says ;—In the Legislative Council yesterday, Mr. Coppin gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Council, ask whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this session to discontinue State-aid to religion in cities, towns, and municipal districts.

We understand that two notices of action have been served on the member for Castlemaine (Mr. James Chapman) for the purpose of recovering the penalties he has incurred as an uncertificated insolvent by taking his seat in the Assembly. One is to be brought in the Supreme Court, and the other in the County Court, Melbourne.—*M. A. Mail*, 11th September.

The opening for Australian-grown tobacco is daily improving, and even should the American war be brought to an abrupt termination, our farmers may, if they will, occupy a vantage ground which cannot be taken from beneath their feet. Both in Melbourne and Sydney stocks of good sorts are small, and readily bring high prices ; while the demand is also inducing the purchase of no inconsiderable quantities of inferior sorts and outside brands. The speculation in this article originates in a report per last mail that the Secessionist Government had issued a law prohibiting the production of tobacco in the Virginian states, and ordering grain for food to be sown in its place. Though the past month was that during which it was recommended to sow seed, we have reason to believe that the approaching season will be particularly favourable to the growth of the plant, and that if attended to at once, it is not too late to institute the necessary operations for a January crop.—*Ballarat Star*, September 11.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SYDNEY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Nil actum reputans, si quid superesset agendum.

PLEASING and encouraging as was the military display at, and beyond, Paddington on the 31st ultimo, when Volunteers, "Horse, Foot, and Artillery," marched past and fought in mimic warfare under the officer commanding Her Majesty's forces in the colony, yet it would be idle and childish to hug ourselves into the idea that our preparedness for defence is complete, and nothing remains to be done.

Enormous, indeed, has been the stride, within these twelve months, in the right direction ; but let us as prudent persons, whilst estimating our "profit," examine and have a care now that nothing shall be "loss," to the main object sought for, namely, to our achieving national security against any invading foe.

Comparisons can never be deemed odious when people are in earnest ; and when duly resorted to, they form a safe incentive to emulation. The estimate of the numerical strength of the volunteer forces in New South Wales (given in last month's Summary of the *Herald*) was 1770, comprising all ranks and arms. The country corps are reported to have been understated, and the Newcastle artillery are entirely omitted. Be that as it may, as yet the county of Cumberland alone produces, in all probability, about 1550 volunteers. The population of Sydney and the metropolitan county must be something like the same as that of the colony of South Australia. The *Government Gazette* from Adelaide shows that, on the 19th July last, the volunteers there at that date were 1724, of all ranks and arms. Surely our metropolitan county ought to have an equal number, leaving the rest of New South Wales (double in population) to supply a contingent at least of as many more ; and Goulburn, Yass, Bathurst, Mudgee, and Wollongong, besides other places, are reported desirous to give their aid.

Now, as the second rifle corps of the 1860 formation—namely, the Randwick volunteers—fell through upon an attempt to centralise, under a misapprehension of the local nature of the volunteer service, it may be well to give an extract from the explanatory memorandum of the War Office, dated 14th September, 1860 :—"The object of the formation of an administrative battalion (such as is the Sydney or Suburban Battalion here) is to unite the different corps composing it under one common head, to secure uniformity of drill among them, and to afford them the advantage of the instruction and assistance of an adjutant ; but it is not intended to interfere with the financial arrangements of the separate corps, or to compel them to meet together for battalion drill in ordinary times except with their own consent."

This has been the key to the successful working of the Volunteer system now extending throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. This organization appears to have been recognised and acted upon in all the other Australian colonies, and by it only can New South Wales establish local corps through its widely-distributed population with any success or permanence.

Yet one more citation from a War Office memorandum as to the British Government's conditions of acceptance of volunteer services. The 15th article relates to volunteers for manning gun-boats, &c , and is as follows :—"Volunteers associated for the manning of gun-boats, launches, &c., will be subject to the rules, organization, establishment, and precedence of artillery volunteers, and will be allowed the same advantages as regards instruction and practice as those which will be found in Article 25th for the artillery force." In Melbourne there are some 250 volunteers styled a Naval Brigade, and trained like royal marine artillerymen, and if ever such a force were needed and likely to be available, Port Jackson is the place to need it most.

Though we have in one year gained much, there is still more to do : To perfect the enrolled ; to add to the total numbers by improved and extended organization ; to learn the combination of all the several arms of the service, so that the commander of the forces may know where to look for the trained men to do the Queen's and country's work manfully, if ever the necessity arise.

QUORUM PARS PARVA.

The following letter was received a few days since by a stock and station agent in Ipswich. It is well worthy of perusal :—"August 9th, 1861. Sir,—I am getting a station between —— station and ——, and I wish to know if you would start me on it, for I have two hundred head of cattle, and I can do nothing with them until I get a start from you ; write and let me know if you will do it, and I will come down and arrange matters with you as soon as I get your answer. I am, Sir, your humble servant, ——. My address is ——, care of ——." The reader is no doubt wondering what can be so particularly worthy of notice in this matter-of-fact letter. It is simply this—that the writer is a blackfellow.—*North Australian.*

WHICH WOULD BE YOUR CHOICE?—Supposing the whole body of the earth were a great ball or mass of the finest sand, and that a single grain or particle of this sand should be annihilated every hundred years ; supposing then that you had it in your choice to be happy all the while this prodigious mass of sand was consuming by this slow method until there was not a grain of it left, on condition you were to be miserable for ever after ; or supposing that you might be happy for ever after, on condition you would be miserable until the whole mass of sand was thus annihilated at the rate of one grain of sand in a hundred years, which of these two cases would you make your choice?

HE who can wait for what he desires takes the course not to be exceedingly grieved if he fails of it. He on the contrary who labours after a thing too impatiently, thinks the success, when it comes, is not a recompense equal to all the pains he has been at about it.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	273	2	6
Rum	100	16	0
Wine	26	2	0
Tobacco and snuff	123	15	0
Cigars	24	0	0
Tea	2	12	6
Gold	146	15	8
Pilotage	3	13	4
Dues	1	0	0
Total	£800	17	0

The Early Bird arrived to-day, from Puget Sound, with timber.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 12th instant. The *Argus* reports as follows :—

There has been a better demand for some articles of produce during the last few days, but little or no alteration in prices. Flour is required for New Zealand, and holders are trying to establish an advance ; but the success of the attempt is problematical, as the trade to the interior will, of course, fall off in proportion to the requirements for exportation. The country storekeepers will want less as their customers leave them, and instead of flour being sent hither from the neighbouring colonies, shipments will be made direct to New Zealand, so that the quantity forwarded from Melbourne will not be large. Wheat is in more request, as the demand for flour improves, but the millers in town are now principally dependent on imported grain. Oats also have been disposed of more freely, but the large quantity offering has prevented any decided improvement in price. Business has been very slack in the hay market until to-day, when the demand was somewhat better, and most of the loads sent in were disposed of. Prices remain as they were last week.

The first portion of the new clip of wool, consisting of washed fleece, was received to-day, at the stores of Messrs Goldsborough and Co., from the station of Mr. T. A. Brown, Lake Boga, near Swan Hill. Several large parcels are reported on the way, some of which are expected to arrive in a few days. The sales for the season will, we understand, commence about the middle of October.

Business in the stock and share market has been dull. The following are the sales reported :—Victoria Bank, £33 ; Catherine Reef (Keith's), 3s 6d ; Nelson Reef (Bendigo), 6s ; Eaglehawk Union, 9s 6d ; Johnson's Reef (Bendigo), 17s 6d ; Long Gully (Bendigo), 1s 6d ; St. Mungo, 10s.

The Customs returns for the port of Melbourne give the imports at the declared value of £518,053, and the exports at £74,297, showing a balance in favour of the former of £443,756. Specie was imported to the value of £10,000.

There is no change in markets to report to-day ; business remains inactive, and pending the arrival of the overdue mail, transactions are likely to continue unimportant.

We have papers from California to the 6th July. The *Weekly Bulletin* gives the following report of the produce market :—

The business done the past ten days has been unusually light, transactions being chiefly confined to one shipper for the purpose of completing the cargo of wheat and Flour per Old Colony, to Liverpool, and the Moonbeam, for Iquique, with barley.

The sales of flour are in the aggregate for export about 3000 barrels extra domestic, at 5 dollars 25 cents. Wheat—upwards of 15,000 sacks at 1 dollar 85 cents to 1 dollar 90 cents. Barley, 7590 sacks, at 90 to 92½ cents.

Our aggregate receipts of new wheat during the week have been upwards of 4000 sacks, chiefly from Stockton and vicinity, of the volunteer crop, the quality generally good ; of this 1000 sacks choice Red Australian seed sold for milling at 1 dollar 75 cents—the balance sold at 1 dollar 60 to 1 dollar 65 cents, chiefly at the latter price. It was all bought up by the proprietors of the National Mills, and by them manufactured into flour and sold to exporters at 5 dollars 25 cents per bbl., all in half-sacks—the quality choice.

From Stockton we have received upwards of 2000 sacks new crop barley ; of this, 675 sacks sold to a distiller at 80 cents cash ; other parcels sold at 90 cents per 100 lbs. for export.

At the moment there is little or no inquiry for oats, though shipping parcels can be placed in store at 1 cent per lb.

The supply of domestic and Oregon butter has been unusually large—the demand fully equal to the receipts. We quote the range of the former at 22½ to 32½ cents per lb. ; in firkins put up in Isthmus style, 30 cents. Some 200 barrels Oregon butter have been sold within the range of 15 to 25 cents per lb. as the extreme of the market. Domestic lard, outside brands, has been sold at 15 cents per lb.

Flour.—We note the following sales since our last : 400 half sacks National Mills, for export, at 5 dollars 25 cents ; 2000 quarters Vallejo Mills extra ditto for 5 dollars 25 cents ; 750 quarters Lafayette Mills superfine, also for export, at 5 dollars per barrel. At auction, 500 quarters Oregon Linn City Mills sold at 4 dollars 75 cents ; 180 quarters extra Oregon Standard Mill—sold at 5 dollars 12½ cents. Jobbing sales 1000 quarters Orange Mills, 7 dollars ; 1000 quarters Alviso Mills, 6¾ dollars ; 1000 quarters Santa Clara Mills, 6¾ dollars ; 1000 quarters Golden Gate Mills 6¾ dollars to 7 dollars ; 1200 quarters Golden Age Mills, same rate ; 1000 quarters National Mills 6¾ dollars to 7 dollars ; 1000 quarters Lick's extra family 7 dollars 25 cents.

Wheat.—The stock and supply about exhausted. 3000 sacks choice, for export, 1 dollar 90 cents ; 5000 ditto ditto ditto, 1 dollar 85 cents ; 2000 ditto, 1 dollar 75 cents ; 2500 ditto milling, 1 dollar 65 cents to 1 dollar 70 cents ; 1430 ditto 1 dollar 82½ cents ; 500 Oregon 1 dollar 85 cents ; 500 ditto ditto, 1 dollar 75 cents ; 1000 sacks New Crop, for milling, 1 dollar 75 cents ; 1882 ditto ditto ditto, 1 dollar 65 cents ; 650 ditto ditto ditto, 1 dollar 60 cents to 1 dollar 62½ cents ; 1200 ditto recleaned, for export, sold private. At the close market is dull at 1 dollar 65 cents to 1 dollar 90 cents.

Barley.—The supply light ; the demand good for export. We note sales since our last of upwards of 7590 sacks, at 90 c. to 92½ c. per 100 lbs. ; 4500 ditto for Sacramento, same price ; 675 ditto of the new crop, sold at 80 c. cash, for distilling ; 100 sacks new, from Stockton, sold for export at 90 c., which is the closing price ; market dull ; best brewing samples worth 92½ c. to 95 c. per 100 lbs.

Oats.—The market very dull ; shipping qualities quotable 1 dollar to 1 dollar 10 c. ; jobbing sales, for local wants, to the extent of 1500 sacks, placed at 1 dollar 15 c. to 1 dollar 25 c. per 100 lbs.

Corn.—50 sacks prime yellow at 1¼ c.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE, of the Willow Tree Hotel, Victoria streets, Woolloomooloo, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Wife, MARY ANN, which will take place THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, undertaker, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PETER DAVIS are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased Son, JOHN ABRAHAM, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, 16th September ; the procession to move from his residence, Gloucester-street, at three o'clock precisely. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road and George-street South.

THE EYESIGHT.—SPECTACLES.—Mr. DE LISSA'S Tinted Lenses, of the greatest transparent power and brilliancy, entirely superseding every other kind of glasses now in use. Immediately they are placed before imperfect vision every object becomes clear and distinct, and the most aged and defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.

DEAFNESS.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, a small, valuable, newly discovered instrument, for the relief and cure of deafness, enabling deaf persons to hear with ease. To be had only of Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, No. 221, Pitt-street, one door north of King-street.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE to Omnibus and Car Proprietors.—All omnibuses and cars plying to and from Paddington, from the 23rd September instant, are required to take their place upon the public stand appointed by this Municipal Council for that purpose on the southern side of the Old South Head Road, commencing nearly opposite Point Piper Road, extending westerly ; and any omnibus or car driver not complying with this notice will subject himself to a penalty according to the 54th section of the by-laws for that purpose provided.

By order of the Council,
M. E. MEYERS, Clerk to the Council.
Municipal Council Chambers, Paddington,
11th September, 1861.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—TENDERS are invited for the privilege of erecting BOOTHS within the Randwick Racecourse, for sale of refreshment at the rifle matches to be held 26th, 27th, 28th September ; the same to be sent in to the undersigned, at his office, New Pitt-street, not later than WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.
WALTER LAMB, honorary secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of two first-class SHOPS and PREMISES, in Pitt-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

TENDERS for DEBENTURES.—The Municipal Council of Balmain will receive tenders for the purchase of Debentures (£100 each) to the amount of £3000, terminable at the expiration of three years from the 12th September, 1861, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. J. MACDONALD, Council Clerk. Municipal Council Chambers, Balmain.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the formation, kerbing, guttering, ballasting, &c., of Mort-street, Balmain. Plans and specification may be seen and particulars obtained on application to JAMES M'DONALD, surveyor, Municipal Council Chambers, Balmain, where tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, 23rd September. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received up to the 24th instant, in one amount, for the Carpenters', Joiners', and sundry trades required in the completion of the Balmain School of Arts. For particulars, apply Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 400, George-street.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.—Her Majesty's Commissioners for New South Wales have decided that, in order to meet the convenience of intending contributors, a few days' further extension of time will be given, up to which articles will be received for exposition.
By order,
SEDGWICK S. COWPER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, a WHEELWRIGHT now by trade, but not owing to the teaching of Mr. Bull, in whose establishment he served his time and in whose service he has recently been, begs to inform the public that he is now in the employ of Mr. J. Bayliss, George-street, and is quite prepared to manufacture wagons or any article in the trade unsurpassed by any workman in the colony. SIMON ONSLOW.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, in returning thanks to his friends the public for the many years' patronage he has received at their hands, begs to inform them that his extensive alterations are now completed, and he is thus enabled to make room for large shipments, ex late arrivals, of first-class HATS of every description, which he intends to sell at a considerable reduction for cash.

A large stock of gold and silver cord and lace livery bands, military and navy ornaments, &c.

Every description of hats and caps made to order.

Australian Hat Manufactories, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL, 360, George-street.—PIANOFORTES by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman's trichord (7 octaves) ; also, a variety by other makers ; Harmoniums by Alexandre and Evans, suitable for drawing-room and church purposes.

The above will be sold at reduced prices, in order to make room for shipments ex Rachel and Jason, hourly expected.

Just received, a choice variety of new music, vocal and instrumental ; complete operas, with or without words ; Boosey's Cabinet and Chappell's Magazine, in complete numbers, 2s. each.

TO BIRD FANCIERS.—Ship La Hogue.—For SALE, immediately after her arrival on or about the 20th instant, Black Spanish Fowls, Black Polands, Buff Cochins, Golden Hamburghs, Fancy Pigeons, Blackbirds, Canaries, and a variety of other birds ; also two Bull Terriers and a Badger. Apply to the STEWARD, on board.

MR. CHARLES ROSE, Graduate in Mathematics, late computer at the Observatory, Victoria, prepares STUDENTS for the profession of Engineer and Surveyor, and performs and rectifies surveys under the restrictions of the Commissioners and Ingenieurs verificateurs of England and France. South Head Road, 74.

M. C. BOHRSMAN, Berlin Emporium, 127, South Head Road.—Just received, ex Wave of Life, a magnificent assortment of NEEDLE WORK, consisting of raised wool, bead, and rug chairs, ottomans, cushions, screens, hearthrugs, slippers, corals, and tassels of every description.

SYDNEY CARPET GROUNDS.—The only Carpet Beating Grounds in the colony.

SYDNEY CARPET GROUNDS.—List of Charges sent free by request. Carpets altered and relaid.

SYDNEY CARPET GROUNDS.—ARTLETT and SON, practical upholsterers and carpet planners.

SYDNEY CARPET GROUNDS.—Please direct William-street East, Rushcutter Bay within.

POTATOES.—100 tons prime Warrnambool Potatoes, now landing, ex Brilliant, Pacific Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

OATEN HAY.—Prime Adelaide Hay and Bran, now landing, at Pacific Wharf. W. WRIGHT, Druitt-st.

OATS.—Best Tasmanian seed and feed Oats, Liverpool Salt, and three-bushel Bags. W. WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

APARTMENTS TO LET, near Hyde Park. Apply Glasgow Book Warehouse, 249, Elizabeth-st. North.

APARTMENTS, furnished—a sitting and bedroom—at Marion Cottage, 39, Prince-street.

A BEDROOM, with board, £1 1s. per week. 157, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

A FAMOUS OPPORTUNITY for an INDUSTRIOUS COUPLE.—To LET, the well-known public-house, "TRAFALGAR INN," Newtown, near the Sydney Toll-bar, at a very moderate rent. No good-will, or any charge for fixtures. Apply on the premises, or to ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., auctioneers and commission agents, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS, or Board and Residence. Apply to Mr. C. H. LONG, agent, 19, Hunter-street.

BOARD.—Superior Apartments ; private family. 169, Upper Forbes-street, corner house, near William-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 28, Upper Fort-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street. Terms one pound per week.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET. Apply 122, Phillip-street.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, one of Little's HOUSES, 8 rooms. E. RAMSAY, Darling-street, Balmain.

MRS. CAULFIELD.—Apartments. Private Board and Residence, Bathurst House, York-street, Wynyard-square.

ONE of those first-class SHOPS, with Dwellings and Stores attached, situate in Pitt-street, between King and Market streets, lately occupied by Mr. Brandon, draper, suitable for any business requiring plenty of show room ; capital stand. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

PITT-STREET.—To LET, for a term, from the 5th October next, the Two SHOPS and DWELLING-HOUSES, in Pitt-street, next premises but one from the Victoria Theatre, now in the occupation of Messrs. Weight and Johnson, and Mr. Roberts. Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Riley-street, near William-street, a four-roomed HOUSE ; taxes paid. Apply Museum Hotel.

TO LET, at North Shore, next the Post Office, a comfortable 5-room HOUSE ; rent 10s. per week.

TO LET, a SHOP and HOUSE, gateway and yard, opposite the Lyceum Theatre, York-street.

TO LET, the Residence of the late James Barker, Esq., Waverley. Rent moderate. Apply to BARKER and CO.'s Mills.

TO LET, OFFICES on the ground floor—Pitt-street, between King and Hunter-streets—with bedrooms. F. W., HERALD Office.

TO BE LET, Furnished, that large first-class family RESIDENCE (or to a small family a portion of it), Cheshunt House, near Dawes' Point. Apply at the house.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of 8 rooms, with water laid on, suitable for a boarding house. Apply on the premises, No. 43, Bathurst-street West ; or at the Savings' Bank.

TO LET, a large ROOM, George-street South, suitable for lodges or meetings. Apply DELOHERY, Park-street.

TO LET, seven-roomed HOUSE, newly painted, &c., large yard, in Cumberland-street, two doors from Church-hill ; low rent.

TO LET, No. 4, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street, newly painted, &c. ; water and taxes paid. Very low rent.

TO LET, in Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, containing eleven rooms in good repair ; water laid on. Apply to Mr. WISE, fruiterer, William-street.

TO LET, those spacious STORES, in Wynyard-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Favenc and Gwyn. For terms, apply to MOSES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TO BAKERS and others.—To LET, that old established Baker's SHOP, with fixtures, oven, and stabling, &c., complete. No. 116, Cumberland-street. Apply at the Bakers' Arms, next door.

TO LET, at Newtown, a six-roomed COTTAGE, in good order ; large garden, carriage-house, two-stall stable. Apply to G. H. DEMPSEY, Pitt-street South ; or Mr. COLLIN, Kingston Hotel, Newtown.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 211, Crown-street, Surry Hills, a few doors from South Head Road, containing five rooms, large kitchen, and yard. The house is in good repair, and water laid on. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET, at Darling Point, a verandah COTTAGE, containing four rooms, kitchen, and cellar, with large garden and good well of water. Apply to Mr. BAKER, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

THOSE CENTRAL PREMISES, situate in Charlotte-place, lately occupied by Mr. H. Woolley, for Bradshaw's Railway Guide ; has back entrance and stabling. W. P. WOOLCOTT.

TO LET, an established GROCER'S SHOP, at Paddington, opposite the Military Barrack Gate, now in the occupation of Mr. J. M'Coy. Apply to R. ROBERTS, Gipps-street, near the Glenmore Road.

TO LET, the commodious PREMISES, known as the Pelican Hotel, in Devonshire-street, Surry Hills ; situation admirably adapted for a grocer, draper, druggist, or pawnbroker ; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession, St. Peter's Bakery, Grocery, Hay and Corn STORES. An excellent opportunity for a small capitalist, with ordinary attention and sobriety ; rent moderate. Apply at J. GODBOLT'S, on the premises.

TO LET, TWO First-class SHOPS, with large plate-glass fronts, in the best business part of King-street ; with parlour, two bedrooms, kitchen, and good yard. Rent moderate, and no taxes. Apply to H. VAUGHAN, commission agent.

TO LET, a genteel family RESIDENCE, situate at Glebe Point, containing eight rooms, detached kitchen, servants' rooms, coachhouse, stabling, large garden, paddocks, &c. Apply to R. ROBERTS, Gipps-street, near the Glenmore Road.

TO LET, or FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, of 10 rooms and offices, on the Point Piper Road, delightfully situated, overlooking Double Bay, and surrounded by beautiful scenery. To Let, for three years, with the option of purchase, upon easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM WOLFEN, 21, Macquarie-place.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN, and FURNISHED APARTMENTS for country families, at No. 2, O'Connell-street.

114, VICTORIA-STREET, to be LET or SOLD 7-roomed House. GRAHAM'S, 106, King-s

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Subscription, 20s. per quarter.

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N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

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